

BERKSHIRE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

REPORT

TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1878,

BY

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TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES

OF THE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF

BERKSHIRE.

FIVE years having now passed since the formation of the Berkshire Combined Sanitary Districts, I propose to preface the Reports on the separate areas included therein, by a short summary of the results to the public health of what has been effected in the way of sanitary improvements as tested by the mortality returns of the period under review. It must at once be admitted that death statistics furnish but an incomplete test of the healthiness of a community, and that there is much sickness and general ill health, resulting directly from defective sanitary conditions, which neither occasions epidemic diseases nor produces any immediate or evident effect on the mortality returns. A general and systematic registration of disease would alone make it possible to follow out satisfactorily the results of such influences; but failing this, the materials at command furnish fairly reliable indications as to the comparative healthiness of different districts, or of the same district at various times and under altered conditions of sanitary administration.

The number of deaths occurring in single years depends so much on the temperature, rain fall, and general climatic conditions of the year, as well as on the presence or absence of epidemic outbreaks during its course, that it is necessary to extend our review over a longer period, so as to obtain a fair average, if trustworthy conclusions are to be drawn.

It has been urged by some enquirers, that our present returns of mortality are unreliable, and the stated causes of death to a large extent inaccurate. It is indeed much to be regretted that, in too many cases, medical certificates of the cause of death are still filled up without proper care (*see Table VI.*) ; (and as the information derived from them forms the basis of our national statistics of health, no pains taken to ensure their accuracy can be considered as wasted,) but of late years the improvement in this respect has been marked.

There are also the "uncertified" deaths and the often vague verdicts of coroners' juries to be taken into account ; but when all these are allowed for the resulting errors lie for the most part within comparatively narrow limits, and, however important in a strictly scientific sense, are not equally so for our present purpose. We can rely with sufficient certainty on the broad facts ; viz., the actual mortality—the proportion it bears to the population, and the ages at death with the corresponding death rates. As regards the precise nature of the mortal illness, there may be in some cases more ground for question ; and apart from the question of "medical certificates," &c., just alluded to, I agree with those who think that the classification adopted by the Registrar-General might be reconsidered with much advantage as regards certain diseases. This, however, is a question that it is needless to enter into here ; and taken broadly, we can rely on the correctness with which the causes of death are referred to his great "classes" of disease. At any rate, in dealing with the same locality in successive years, the returns for one period can fairly be compared with those for another, and with results that may be depended on.

The Registrar-General gives, in the supplement to his thirty-fifth annual report, a careful analysis of the number of deaths in every registration district throughout England and Wales for the ten years 1861-70 inclusive ; from this return I have tabulated the mean yearly number occurring in the combined sanitary districts during the period, and thus obtain materials

for comparison with the corresponding mean yearly mortality for the five years, 1874-78, during which they have been under the present sanitary administration. Both tables refer to the whole of the deaths occurring in each district, including those in public institutions; the returns are consequently swelled by the mortality in the large lunatic asylums at Littlemore, Moulsoford and Broadmoor, whose inmates are to a large extent brought from Oxon, or from the country at large, but which are respectively situated in the Abingdon, Wallingford and Easthampstead districts. It must also be borne in mind that the estimated mean population in the period 1874-78 is more numerous by 10,000 than it was in 1861-70. I have therefore, in line 3, given the mean yearly number of deaths for this larger population which would have occurred had the proportionate mortality of the period 1861-70 been maintained in 1874-78. I have also appended the actual numbers dying in the year covered by this report; these are considerably above the average, as indeed has been the case throughout the country at large.

**TOTAL MEAN YEARLY DEATHS, AND THOSE FROM CERTAIN DISEASES
DURING THE PERIODS 1861-70 AND 1874-78.**

	Total Deaths.	Seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Continued Fevers.	Diarrhoea and Chol. Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Lungs.	Estimated mean Population.
1861-70 ...	2458	312	11	32	64	19	38	73	76	287	356	127,771
1874-78 ...	2472	247	7	22	50	18	46	34	70	253	404	137,300
Do. calculated at corresponding rate to period 1861-70	2640	335	12	34	69	20	41	78	81	309	381	„ „
1878 ...	2536	299	12	23	66	27	60	30	81	234	421	138,969

On examination of the above table it will be seen that the actual number of deaths from all causes has remained nearly stationary, notwithstanding the large estimated increase in population, and that in zymotic diseases generally the diminution in the mortality has been rather more than a sixth; while in continued (mainly "enteric") fever, the disease which more than any other is spread if not actually originated by defective and prevented by good sewerage and pure water, the decrease is considerably over fifty per cent. Equally distinct (though not to the same extent) is the diminution in the fatality of phthisis, the mean yearly deaths from which, estimated according to the increase in population, have fallen by a sixth during the period under review. On the other hand, we find that the deaths from certain zymotic diseases have remained at nearly the same rate as before, viz., diphtheria, which is generally a very localized complaint, and diarrhoea, fatal especially to neglected and ill-fed infants; while there has been a distinct increase in the mortality from lung diseases, due mainly to the prevalence of acute inflammatory affections of these organs, in the years 1875 and 1878.

In the following return, the numbers dying within certain ages are compared for the same periods:—

MEAN YEARLY NUMBERS DYING AT SEVEN AGES DURING
PERIODS 1861-70 AND 1874-78.

	under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65
1861-70	472	288	139	146	326	394	693
1874-78	464	266	127	122	291	418	784
Do. calculated at corresponding rate to period 1861-70	507	310	149	157	350	423	744
1878	485	327	136	112	266	434	776

It will be observed that in this table there is an equally distinct lessening in the mean yearly number of deaths at each age up to 65 for the five years period, and that it is not until old age is attained that there is any increase of mortality, and further, that even during the year 1878, in which the deaths were considerably above the average in childhood and after maturity had passed, those occurring between 15 and 45 were fewer by a fifth than in the period 61-70.

It appears therefore that in the five years embraced in our review, the mean yearly death rate from all causes has fallen from 19·2 to 18 per 1,000 living; that the rate for zymotic diseases has decreased from 2·44 to 1·42 per 1,000, the per centage proportion borne by deaths in this class to the total mortality being barely 10 in the second as compared with 12·7 in the former period. This improvement is however unequally divided among the various districts included in the sanitary combination: in Urban areas, the evil effects of bad sanitary surroundings are intensified by the aggregation of dwellings and of population to a degree that does not obtain in the scattered cottages of the Rural districts, and on comparing the deaths for the five years in the Rural and Urban districts respectively, we get the following results; deaths in the public lunatic asylums being excluded.

	Mean Yearly Death Rate per 1,000 living from 1874-78.	Mean per centage to total mortality of deaths under 5 years from 1874-78.
Rural Districts ...	16·6	30·6
Urban Districts ...	19·10	34·3

I have called attention to the causes to which this difference is due, in former reports on the several districts concerned, but the diminution of the mortality, and the prolongation of the mean duration of life, which I have shown to be the result of the sanitary improvements already effected, should be not only satisfactory as regards the time past, but an encouragement to more earnest and thorough work in the future.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

THE Tables at the end of this Report are similar to those I have hitherto adopted, and it will be convenient to explain and to comment briefly on some of them here.

Table I. gives a summary of the main facts of the census of 1871, for the registration and sanitary districts included in the combination, together with the estimated population of each district at the middle of the year (calculated according to the mean annual rate of increase or of decrease for the ten years 1861-71); the number of births, the "corrected" deaths (those occurring in any public lunatic asylum being altogether excluded, while those in union houses are distributed *pro rata* among the respective Rural and Urban districts), and the "corrected" death rate per 1,000 living for the five years 1874 to 1878 inclusive.

Table II. gives the number of persons of either sex in the different registration districts within certain ages as returned in the Census Tables of 1871. In the second division I have calculated the proportions of each sex and age residing in the several districts referred to an uniform population of 10,000. The third division shows the status or occupation of all persons above 20 years of age for each district.

Table III. applies to registration districts and sub-districts, giving the number of births and deaths in each quarter, and of each sex for the year, with the totals and the excess of births over deaths for the five years 1874-78. It will be seen that while the year's births were fewer by 25 than those of the preceding one, the deaths were more numerous by 150. The excess of births has therefore amounted only to 1,593, instead of 1,769 as in the previous year—or nearly 60 under the annual mean rate for the five years 1874-78. The additional mortality

has occurred almost entirely among children below five years of age, and is mainly due to the increased fatality of lung inflammations and diarrhoea—with, in some districts, diphtheritic affections and whooping cough.

Table IV. gives in detail the ages at death for registration and sanitary districts, and for public institutions. Still-born children are now included among the “registered deaths”; these and the prematurely born or feeble infants dying in their first week I separate from the rest of the infantile deaths. They number 96 out of a total of 2,536, or 3·8 per cent. of the total mortality.

Table V. is a return of pauper sickness and mortality in sanitary districts, compiled in accordance with forms issued by the Local Government Board from the weekly returns of new cases of pauper sickness attended by the district Medical Officers, of which copies are sent to me by the clerks of the respective unions. The returns of pauper deaths (which are furnished by a few districts only) indicate little more than the number of persons buried at the cost of the unions. It will be at once seen that the total number of cases attended varies greatly in different districts, and has no sort of constant relation to their respective populations. This arises rather from the varying practice of the Union Authorities as to granting or withholding medical orders than from the actual amount of sickness occurring among the poorer classes, as to which these returns cannot give reliable information.

Table VI. contains the return of deaths from all causes both in registration and in sanitary districts. The number of entries (67) appearing under the heading “causes not given or ill-defined” is nearly the same as last year, and I much regret that so many *medical* certificates of the presumed cause of death are so vague that it is necessary to relegate them to this class. As illustrations I may give the following: “disease of throat,” “rupture of bloodvessel internally,” “accidental bursting of bloodvessel,” “abcess of side,” “tumour in side,” “tumour of thigh,” “tumour of abdomen,” “morbid disease of blood,” “bad

health from birth," "not well from birth," and the like—all of which have come under my notice in the returns for the year. As regards inquests, the vague verdicts "natural causes" or "visitation of God" again appear to be (especially in some districts) the rule rather than the exception, unless the death has been caused by evident violence. Thus we find that in 130 inquests, of which 52 related to deaths as to which no question of external violence was involved, the disease which proved fatal is stated as regards seven only; as regards the remaining 45, no *post-mortem* examination appears to have been made, nor any attempt to ascertain the cause with a reasonable approach to precision. As a large proportion of these inquests are held on infants and young children, and mainly among the poor, I cannot but fear that such laxity is likely to afford dangerous facilities for the concealment of culpable negligence, if not for darker deeds, as regards these little unfortunates. I append an analysis of the inquests for the year.

Registration District in which Inquest held.	FINDING OF JURY.							TOTAL.
	Fatal Disease stated.	Natural causes or Visitation of God.	Accident.	Drowning.	Suicide.	Homicide.	No evidence as to cause of death.	
Newbury... ..	2	5	9	2	2	1	...	21
Hungerford ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	8
Abingdon ...	1	*17	7	4	1	...	...	30
Wallingford ...	...	5	5	1	3	...	...	14
Bradfield... ..	...	†6	5	2	...	...	...	13
Cookham ...	2	6	6	5	2	1	...	22
Easthampstead ...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	7
Windsor ... ..	...	2	4	6	1	1	1	15
	7	45	41	22	11	3	1	130

* Nine of these Inquests were on children under five years.

† Four were under five years.

Table VII. is compiled (with a few additions, denoted by alphabetical headings in place of numbers) in accordance with the form issued by the Local Government Board. It gives details as to the population, births and deaths, ages at death, numbers dying from the more important diseases below and above the age of five years, and the death rate per 1,000 for all the parishes, or groups of parishes, and the public institutions included in the respective registration and sanitary districts. The death rates for the latter two are the "corrected" ones.

The remaining Tables (with the exception of XII.*) deal, not with the actual numbers, but with the proportional rates, thus:—

Table VIII. is the complement of IV., and gives the percentage of total deaths occurring in each group of ages for registration and for sanitary districts.

Table IX. gives the birth rates, both in registration and in sanitary districts; and also the relative proportions of total deaths, and of deaths under one year, to births.

Table X. gives the death rate per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year, and Table XI. the percentage rate of total deaths occurring in registration and sanitary districts from the most important classes of disease.

Table XII. contains the returns made by the Inspectors of Nuisances of the sanitary work done in their respective districts during the year.

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. George Marshall.

DURING the year 1878—1,450 premises, one-half of those contained in the district, have been revisited by the Inspector—on 200, various ordinary nuisances were reported, for the abatement of which, notices were served, all but five of which have been carried out, without proceedings being required in any case. The proportion of nuisances discovered to inspections made, is about the same as that of last year, one in seven, a ratio large enough to show the necessity for the regular inspection that is systematically carried out—but it is little more than half that which obtained in the first years of sanitary work in the district—thus demonstrating the substantial improvement that has resulted from it. The nuisances dealt with have been mostly those affecting individual premises or small blocks of cottages, but some which were of a more general character may be shortly referred to.

At Woolhampton, my attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the drainage of the village, in the course of enquiry into an outbreak of enteric fever that occurred there during the spring. In accordance with my advice, a simple but sufficient plan of drainage has been since provided, a 12-inch pipe drain having been laid down which delivers into a large, covered, and well ventilated settling tank, which is constructed in a field at some distance from the village itself; the deposit is removed at short intervals and put on to the land, and the overflow passes into a 20-acre osier bed—all the premises connected with this drain have the sinks arranged to deliver outside the house, over a grating, so as to prevent any possible access of sewer gas to the interior.

The water supply of this village I also found to be in a very unsatisfactory state, some of the occupiers getting their drinking

water from the stream which receives much of the sewage of Newbury higher up, and others using wells which were dangerously near the cesspits: on analysis I found some of the samples were seriously polluted and quite unfit for drinking purposes. It was in one of the first class of cottages that the earliest cases of fever occurred, and as the disease had been shortly before present in the town of Newbury, it is at least probable that the typhoid poison may have been communicated through the water, especially as careful enquiry completely excluded most of the other common modes of origin: thus the patient first attacked had not been exposed to any known source of infection, she had not left the village for months, a fairly satisfactory dry closet was in use, no milk was used by the family, and the cottage was clean, not overcrowded, and well ventilated. I have reported to the Sanitary Authority on a scheme which has been laid before them on my recommendation for obtaining water by a boring into the chalk, and I advised that pipes should be laid to suitable points, so that the supply might be made available for the whole village. The Authority sanctioned the scheme submitted, and I trust that it will be carried out as soon as the details are finally settled.

I am unable to report that the proposed drainage works at Thatcham have yet been commenced, but steps have been taken for procuring the land required for the disposal of the sewage.

At Cold Ash, a fresh water supply has been furnished to a block of cottages where previously turbid ditch water was all that could be obtained. A new well has been sunk by the owner by my advice.

At North Heath, a considerable nuisance, caused by the escape of farmyard sewage into the public road, was remedied by the construction of a properly cemented sewage tank at my suggestion.

There has been but little zymotic disease during the year, the total number of cases reported among the sick poor amounting only to 36, none of which were fatal. The most im-

portant were two limited outbreaks of small pox at Leckhampstead and Winterbourne. The complaint was brought into the district from Bright Waltham in the Wantage Union, where it had been present for some time under the name of German measles, and as illustrating the reckless way in which infectious disease is frequently spread, I may shortly describe the circumstances. The family of a baker at Bright Waltham, including a lad employed in the bakehouse, took the complaint, and while still in a condition to spread infection, he went about his work, delivering bread in the neighbouring villages as usual, and also sending home his linen each week to his mother's at Winterbourne, by the carrier, to be washed, subsequently returning home himself without any previous disinfection either of his person or clothing. The mother and her eldest daughter were the first to take the disease,—as soon as it was reported to the Sanitary Authority by the medical man in attendance, the most stringent precautions were taken to prevent it from spreading beyond the infected house, and with success; subsequently it was again brought into the village, and also into Leckhampstead, but a trained nurse was at once obtained, strict quarantine was maintained, as in the previous instance, all necessities were provided by the Guardians, and the Inspector kept up a continued supervision of the infected premises by my advice—altogether 20 cases occurred in the two villages, but the disease spread no further. Similar measures were adopted with equal success at Greenham, Speen and Woolhampton, where isolated attacks were reported during the year. Two deaths were referred to this disease. In connection with these outbreaks—the question of the provision of a Hospital for the reception of infectious cases was again brought under the consideration of the Authority—but no decision was arrived at.

Enteric fever has been reported to a small extent at Greenham, Welford, Shaw, Donnington and Oare, as also at Woolhampton, to which I have already referred. In one instance, the disease was brought from the Newbury Urban District, in another, from

Illsley—in three cases the use of sewage polluted water was the only fact that could be clearly made out. In one instance, where the water supply was suspected, I found, on analysis, that it was up to the standard of the ordinary London supply, the patient did not take any milk, and had not left the premises for a year—but during that time she had been employed in nursing a person suffering from a very offensive form of cancer—one or two somewhat similar cases have before come under my notice, in which the only ascertainable exposure to a septic poison has been of this character, and it is worthy of consideration how far, if at all, this circumstance may have contributed to the attack.

Four cases ended fatally, two of these were at Woolhampton, where some twelve or fourteen persons had the disease in six of the houses at the lower end of the village. In addition to the state of this village as to drainage and water supply, to which I have already adverted, it is probable that the infection was propagated to some extent by direct intercourse before the outbreak was reported: afterwards, the usual regulations were enforced as far as practicable, and it soon came to an end.

Scarlet fever, which was last year so prevalent in some parts of the district, has during the present year been reported in but a few localities, and only five deaths have been registered from the complaint. In the early spring there were a few cases at Cold Ash and Chieveley, which were, in fact, the last of the former outbreak, and late in the year several attacks occurred at Newtown and at Speen—the latter were somewhat severe, and resulted in two deaths. No history of infection could be traced, but strict precautions being taken as regards the first family invaded, the outbreak was quickly checked.

One case occurred at Brimpton, in which no medical advice was obtained: the mother attended to the sick child, and, before it was recovered, went to nurse a woman in her confinement, and also allowed a daughter to go to Reading to service, no previous disinfection of clothing, &c., having been performed.

This exposure was at once stopped, but as the parties professed to be unaware of the true nature of their child's illness, it was thought undesirable to take proceedings against them.

There was a rather severe outbreak of measles during the early autumn—the bulk of the attacks occurred in Thatcham, Greenham and Chieveley—causing 10 deaths; it was accompanied, as is so often the case, by whooping cough, which proved fatal in six instances. These two complaints, in respect of which it is almost impracticable to carry out efficient sanitary precautions, and infantile diarrhoea (*Table VII.*) accounted for three-fourths of the entire mortality from zymotic or preventible diseases.

The total deaths were rather in excess of those occurring during the preceding year, and numbered 247—40 of which were referred to the zymotic class. The deaths among out-paupers were also 40.

The corrected death rate, after making a proportionate addition for the Rural share of the deaths in the Union House, was 19·7 per 1,000, or ·4 above the mean rate for the South Eastern Counties from 1863 to 1873, and nearly the same as the rate for this district during the last four years. The largest mortality occurred in the parish of Thatcham and the tythings of Midgham and Greenham, where the death rates were respectively 21·5 and 22·7 (see *Table VII.*). The mortality from the chief zymotic diseases exactly equalled that of last year, the diminished number of deaths from scarlet fever being equalled by the increase from measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea. The death rate in this class was therefore again high, being 3·2 per 1,000, or 16 per cent. of the entire mortality.

Phthisis accounted for 19 deaths only, instead of 26 as in the previous year, on the other hand, cancer rose from 10 to 14. The general mortality has, however, been high in this, as in most of the districts in the Sanitary combination, as compared with the preceding twelvemonth; "local" diseases increased from 85 to 103, and "developmental" from 28 to 41, these last

being one-sixth of the whole. Nearly a fifth of the deaths occurred in the first year, and 35·6 per cent. under five years, a large rise as compared with 1877. The births numbered 383, equal to a rate of 29·3 per 1,000, which is slightly above that of the previous year.

The Inspector's return of Sanitary Works carried out is given in Table XII. Twelve samples of water were analysed by me of which three were fairly pure, two indifferent, four bad, and three very foul. Two of the number were taken from the river Kennet, one just below Newbury, the other near Midgham, near cottages whose only supply of drinking water was from the stream—both samples gave distinct evidence of organic pollution.

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Benjamin Sargent.

THE returns of vital statistics for this district refer only to the old Urban area, but during the year the powers of the Sanitary Authority were extended so as to include the Hamlet of Speenhamland and some portions of Speen and of Greenham, and the Inspector's return of Sanitary Work includes therefore (for part of the time) nuisances dealt with in the enlarged district. He reports nearly 400 premises visited, on 108 of which nuisances were discovered, nearly all of which have been abated. Three-fourths of these related to foul drains and closets, 51 to houses either overcrowded or unfit for habitation, and 15 to polluted water supply.

I have, during the year, analysed thirteen samples of water, two of which were of excellent quality—I subsequently learned that they came—one from the Reservoir of the New Water Works Company, and the other from a house in the town supplied from their mains (as the sample bottles were part of a set

of six sent me at one time and distinguished only by numbers, I did not know from whence they came till after the completion of the analyses). One other sample gave satisfactory results on examination, all the rest were decidedly bad waters, six of the number being grossly impure, among which last was included a well water used in the preparation of aërated waters: the proprietor of the factory was quite ignorant of its impurity, and on being informed of it, he at once discontinued its use, and provided himself with the Company's water.

Several of the analyses were made in consequence of enteric fever having broken out in houses supplied by the wells in question—the attacks being attributed more or less to the use of sewage polluted water; I reported thereon to the Authority, advising that their powers as regards water supply be exercised where required, and reminding them of the abundant evidence that had been given from time to time as to the impurity of much of the existing supply.

As regards the fever cases in question, other sanitary defects were noted by me in connection with some of them, which occurred in narrow and ill-ventilated courts; in two instances the cottages had no through ventilation, and the privy of one house was close to the back door. The attacks occurred in different parts of the town, and no connection could be made out between them. All practicable precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease as soon as the cases were reported, but doubtless, *excreta*—the infective power of which had not been properly, if at all, destroyed, passed into the sewers and thence into the river, thus possibly setting up fresh *foci* of infection lower down the stream, as at Woolhampton, already referred to in my report on the Rural district.

But very little small pox has occurred, and the one death registered from this disease was a case removed from the Rural district to the Union House, where it proved fatal. This lad had slept at a coffee house in the town where lodgers were taken in, while sickening for the attack, and the house was care-

fully watched by the Inspector for the following fortnight, but no other case followed.

A month later, the child of a tramp was attacked while at a common lodging house in the centre of the town, and as the circumstances illustrate alike the reckless way in which infection is spread and the certainty with which it may be stamped out, I append a *resumé* of the facts: the mother, on finding her child unwell, took it in the first instance to a chemist opposite, and afterwards fetched medicine for it, keeping the child in her room and telling the landlord that it only had a rash to which it was subject. In the meantime, the parents frequented the common kitchen and allowed or induced a young woman lodging there to come up into the sick room (where she contracted the disease, of which she subsequently died at Maidenhead). The landlord then insisted on qualified medical advice being obtained, and the case was at once pronounced small pox. Several lodgers left immediately, before any steps could be taken to stop them, nor could they be traced afterwards. It was subsequently ascertained that one family went to a lodging house in Hungerford, where, a fortnight afterwards, they fell ill with the complaint and two of them died. The original case recovered, as did the mother of the child, who took the disease mildly in due course. I visited the premises within a few hours after the nature of the attack was made known, and fortunately was able, owing to the construction of the house, entirely to isolate the infected family from the rest of the lodgers still remaining, who consented to be kept in quarantine (the Sanitary Authority providing all necessaries for them) till the incubation period had passed—when, after fumigation of their clothing, they were set at liberty; the premises were closed as a lodging house so long as the presence of infection made it necessary, and every detail of disinfection and isolation was continuously watched by the Inspector till the cases were entirely at an end and the place thoroughly cleansed and fumigated; no further spread of the disease occurred.

During the autumn, measles appeared in the town, and a considerable number of cases occurred, none of which, however, were reported to the Sanitary Authority until I received the Registrar's notification of certain deaths resulting from the complaint. The children attacked were not so much of the poorest class as of those a little better off, nor were they confined to the scholars of any one school. The usual cautions were given as to school attendance of children from infected families, disinfectants were supplied, &c., and the outbreak, which occasioned eight deaths, was at an end by the close of the year.

There has been but a very small amount of scarlet fever, and only 1 death was caused by it, but croup proved fatal in 6 instances in the first and fourth quarters, 11 infants died from whooping cough in the first, and 9 from infantile diarrhoea in the third quarter of the year; two-thirds of which last occurred in courts and alleys or similar unsanitary localities.

The mortality from zymotic diseases has therefore been 40 out of a total of 162 deaths from all causes (or making the necessary correction for deaths in the Union House to 38 out of 149) *i.e.*, one-fourth of the whole, a ratio 11 per cent. in excess of the mean for the combined districts, but much the same as that of the towns of Abingdon and Maidenhead. The deaths from tubercular and wasting diseases under 5 years of age were also relatively numerous, amounting to 26, about a sixth of the whole. The death rate for the year has thus been largely increased, and amounts to 22.1 per 1,000 (as compared with a mean of 19.3 for the five years 1874 to 1878 inclusive) an excess of 4 per 1,000 above the average for the combination. Nearly half the mortality (46 per cent.) was among children under 5, and 24 per cent. were infants under 1 year; the same proportion were persons above 65. Phthisis proved fatal in about the average proportion. Cancer occasioned 1 per cent. of the deaths, which is twice the mean rate of all the districts. The births numbered 204, equal to a rate of 30.3 per 1,000, which is about that of the combined area for the year.

SPEENHAMLAND URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. W. B. Salisbury.

DURING the latter part of the year, this district was joined to the town of Newbury, under the Act passed for the enlargement of the borough, and it thus came under the charge of the Urban Inspector. Mr. Salisbury's return is therefore only for the time that he continued to act, but the vital statistics are for the whole year. Only three cases of infectious disease were reported, and but 1 death (from measles) in this class. The total deaths were 22, and the corrected death rate 20·2 per 1,000—one-fifth of the mortality was due to phthisis, which for the last four years has proved disproportionately fatal in the district. The births were 42, equal to the high rate of 37 per 1,000.

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Charles Snell.

IN this district the Inspector returns 1,509 premises as examined during the year, and nuisances reported on 277, of which 242 were abated; in three cases proceedings were taken before the magistrates, and nearly a hundred premises have been disinfected under his superintendence after attacks of infectious diseases. The nuisances dealt with have been of the ordinary kind, and no special works have been carried out. At Lambourn, the drainage scheme of Messrs. Ripley & Simmonds has remained in abeyance; but the parish authorities have laid down in Newbury Street 380 yards of 9-in. drain pipes (partly socketed), with an outlet to the watercourse, as also a 12-in. drain, ending in a ditch in rear of the "Lamb" hotel, which ditch ultimately discharges into the watercourse; neither of these take anything but surface water and some amount of

house slops, as the few water-closet connections that previously existed have been entirely cut off, and the general mode of slop disposal throughout the village is by utilizing it on the gardens. After continual rain, a certain quantity of farmyard drainage also finds its way into the stream, but this is not ordinarily the case.

There has been a considerably increased amount of zymotic disease in the district during this as compared with the previous four years, but a large proportion of the attacks have been of a mild type; so that while the enforcing the necessary sanitary precautions against the spread of infection has added a good deal to the Inspector's duties, there has been but a slight increase on the ordinary mortality from this class of complaints.

Early in April, small pox was brought into Aldbourn village from London, by a girl who returned from a visit to a relative living at Holloway, from whose house a case of this disease had been removed to the small pox hospital. This girl was not attacked till some few days after her return, and she went about the village freely until then visiting her neighbours. The cottage (an ill-ventilated one) was one of several enclosed in a small walled-in square, and other attacks followed in some of those adjoining her own; one proved fatal, and a good deal of difficulty occurred at first in preventing the villagers from exposing themselves to the infection; but a trained nurse having been obtained (in accordance with my advice) who took charge of all the cases, the sick were carefully isolated; and the schools being closed till a fortnight after the commencement of the last known case, revaccination being also performed, and disinfectants freely distributed, the outbreak came to an end; but the village was not entirely free from infection till some ten weeks from the beginning of the first case. Twelve attacks occurred—all among paupers, but only one patient died. At the beginning of May, the disease broke out at a lodging house in Hungerford, in a family of (4) tramps, who came from Newbury (see page 19) immediately the nature of

the attack which occurred there (in the lodging house where they were staying) was recognised by the medical man, and before the case came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority. In the present instance, the whole family was removed to a ward at the Union House, where two of the children died. The house in which they were attacked was temporarily closed as a lodging house, but it became necessary to take proceedings against the proprietor for violation of section 128 of the Public Health Act, and a conviction was obtained. One other case occurred among the inmates of the premises, but the disease spread no further, and no other outbreak has been reported since.

Scarlet fever prevailed rather extensively in some parts of the district, and especially during the last half of the year at Kintbury, where nearly sixty attacks were reported among the sick poor, and probably a larger number among those a little better off. There was a good deal of difficulty in dealing with these last, some cases were kept secret, the parents of other children attacked with the complaint treated the matter with the greatest carelessness and indifference, not even obtaining medical advice unless the cases were severe, nor taking any precautions against the spread of infection. The Inspector took proceedings in one instance, and obtained a conviction, a fine of ten shillings being inflicted. This helped to put matters on a right footing, and the necessary precautions being afterwards more carefully observed, the epidemic ceased by the end of the year. The Authority placarded the village with cautions against exposure to infection, disinfectants were supplied, and both the schools were temporarily closed, but as I have already stated, the complaint was spread not so much by the pauper sick as by those in rather better circumstances, who concealed the attacks occurring among their families. All the five deaths registered from this disease occurred in Kintbury, but there were several attacks in other parts of the district, all of which however ended favourably.

Diphtheria has proved unusually fatal during the year—seven deaths having been due to it. During the preceding four years, six attacks only had ended in death, and nearly all these were in or near Ramsbury, where also 10 pauper cases (out of 16 reported for the entire district) have occurred this year, of which four died. So far as ordinary sanitary defects are concerned, this village is not much worse than others, but many of the cottages are so constructed and arranged that they can hardly be made healthy—the sites of some being almost level with the river, and damp, with the subsoil water very near the surface—added to this, there is a good deal of poverty and a general low standard of health in the place, 28 per cent. of the entire zymotic mortality of the district having occurred in it this year, while the estimated population is only 13 per cent. of the whole.

Late in the autumn, diphtheria appeared at Tidcombe, and at Wexcombe, which is two miles distant from it; there was no intercourse between the families at the two places, nor could I, after careful enquiry, get any clue to possible origin by direct infection. At Tidcombe, the pair of cottages invaded were unusually good ones, well ventilated, roomy, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory—the water was from a deep well quite away from any probable source of sewage pollution—the closets detached from the dwelling, and as is frequent among cottagers, they did not use any milk. Three deaths occurred in these two families (one being registered as croup) nearly all the members of which were attacked. At Wexcombe there was but one case, that of a rather delicate lad of 14, which ended fatally, the cottage was old and the site damp, but there were no special sanitary defects and the premises were very cleanly kept. There was a small amount of measles at both these places, concurrently with the diphtheria and with some attacks of scarlet fever, all of which recovered.

Whooping cough was prevalent in a good part of the district during the summer and autumn, and occasioned seven deaths.

There has been but little continued fever, and only two deaths have been returned from this disease, one at Buttermere, where the infection was brought from Henley-on-Thames. A few attacks followed the first case, and as the burial of infected excreta, &c., was sedulously attended to, the medical attendant attributed these last to direct infection; be this as it may, experience has convinced me that, as a practical rule, it is wise to act with reference to enteric fever as if it were a distinctly "catching" disease in the ordinary sense of the words. In the case of the other death registered as caused by this complaint, I was unable to obtain any satisfactory account of the attack—the patient was a woman of 72, and a confirmed invalid, suffering, as I was informed, from internal organic disease. There have been a few mild cases of "fever" at Clapton; I found the premises here in generally fair condition, the only serious sanitary defect being that there was a roadside horse-pond very near the well—a deep one sunk into the chalk, both well and pond having existed for a long series of years, without, as I was told, any illness arising from it. On analysis, I found the water distinctly but not largely contaminated: of three other samples examined during the year, one proved to be good, and the remaining two of fair quality.

The total number of deaths in this district was 336, which is equal to a death rate of 17·7 per 1,000 on an estimated population of 18,960—the mean rate for the five years 1874 to 1878 was 16·9. The births numbered 514, giving a rate of 27·1 per 1,000, and continuing the decreasing series of births registered during the same period, viz: 559, 534, 541, 533, 514 for the respective years. Notwithstanding the unusual prevalence of zymotic diseases, both the actual death rate and the percentage of total mortality due to these complaints are considerably under the mean for the combined districts (see Tables X and XI).

The proportion of deaths among the aged continues to be much in excess of the average, 42·2 per cent. of the whole being among persons over 65, only 27·6 per cent. being under 5 years

of age, this last being correspondingly under the mean percentage for the combination. This, and the decreasing birth rate, point to the continuance of the migration from the district of persons at the active ages of life, and to the proportionate excess of the old and infirm.

The lowest death rate (12·69 per 1,000) was in the parishes of Buttermere, Ham and Shalbourn; the highest was in Lambourn, viz : 20·71—but 50 per cent. of this last was among persons over 65 (see Table VII) and only 5 deaths occurred among a population of nearly 2,300, between the ages of 5 and 65.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Edward Mudd.

IN this district 1,250 premises have been visited during the year, and 631 inspected in detail. The nuisances reported were 340, all of which have been abated: most of these were of the ordinary kind; 20 houses have been provided with dry closets, and 6 have been closed as unfit for habitation. At Sunningwell, my attention has been directed to the bad condition of some of the cottages, which are old and dilapidated, with foul common privies and an unsatisfactory water supply: a good stream of water coming from Boar's Hill running into a pond where it is fouled by ducks and animals. Since my inspection considerable improvements have been made; the old tenements have been put into repair, and they are kept in a more cleanly and wholesome state; one pump-well has already been provided, and a second will be supplied for the use of the village; a commencement has been made in the substitution of earth closets for common privies, both here and at Bayworth, where also the water supply has been improved by the laying a pipe in place of an open cutting to convey the water from the hillside to an outlet where there is a small catchpit. This water is at times ferru-

ginous in character, but it is quite free from organic impurity. At Radley also the provision of earth closets has been begun, and the sanitary condition of the village improved.

At Steventon, a further enquiry has been held by Mr. Harrison, of the Local Government Board, as to the taking of the land required for the new water supply there; the necessary authorization has since been given, but the works have not actually been commenced.

Eight samples of water have been analysed by me, of which two were good, two of fair quality, two indifferent and two bad; these last came from wells at Radley, where cases of enteric fever had occurred; the disease had, however, been imported from Oxford.

The amount of zymotic disease during the year has been small, with the exception of scarlet fever, of which a few limited outbreaks occurred, for the most part in the villages surrounding the town of Abingdon, where it prevailed to a considerable extent.

No case of small pox has come to my knowledge, and only three mild and isolated attacks of diphtheria at March and Toot Baldon, and at Clifton Hampden, at which village pipe drains have been laid further up the lane, and a cottage pulled down in accordance with my recommendation. These cases ended favourably, and there was no special sanitary defect discovered on the premises where they occurred; the usual precautions against the spread of infection were carried out, and the complaint went no further.

Scarlet fever, which had been present in various parts of the district at the end of last year, disappeared for a time after January of the present one. In April, however, an outbreak occurred in the college at Radley: the precise channel of infection could not subsequently be traced, but probably it came from Abingdon, where several cases had recently been reported. The first attack was so slight, that its nature was not in the first instance recognised; others followed, but

nearly all were of a mild type, and the whole of them recovered. I made a careful inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the whole institution, and various improvements therein which I considered advisable have since been effected. The cases as they became convalescent were removed to a house hired for the purpose, and the infected portions of the college buildings were subsequently thoroughly disinfected and cleansed under my direction. There was no further appearance of the disease after the reopening. About a month later a group of cases occurred just outside the borough, in a family that had only a few days previously removed there from North Devon. The children contracted the complaint by playing with others living at the adjoining house who had just recovered from it: of five attacks three were fatal. In June and July, there were a few cases at Marcham and two deaths, and at Appleton, where the complaint was probably introduced from Oxford. Late in the year, Steventon and Drayton (Berks) were invaded, and three deaths resulted, one being a person already in an advanced stage of consumption.

In connection with these outbreaks of scarlet fever, both in the Rural and Urban Districts, the attention of the authorities was again called to the great facilities that the provision of hospital accommodation for the reception of suitable cases of infectious diseases would afford for stamping out infection at its very commencement, but without result. The best practicable precautions were taken, however, to guard against the spread of disease, and for the most part with fair success, only a few families being attacked in any of the outbreaks in the rural district, and in most of them only one or two.

But very little enteric fever has been reported, in fact the disease has been almost entirely absent throughout the year. A very few mild attacks occurred at Radley, in January, the water supply being polluted in each instance—in one case the infection was traced to Oxford. In October there were four or five cases in a family living at Foxcombe Hill, one of which

was fatal: here again the origin of the disease was clearly traced to West Hannay. The medical man attending these persons was of opinion that the complaint here must have spread by direct infection, every possible precaution as to burial of infected matters coming from the patients, &c., having been most carefully observed. One death from "simple fever" was registered at Drayton; but the entire mortality from this disease was confined to these two cases.

The total deaths during the year numbered 316, an excess of 12 over those of the previous one, due chiefly to the increased mortality from chronic affections at the County Lunatic Asylum at Littlemore. After deducting the deaths at Littlemore, and the Urban proportion of those in the Union House, the number is reduced to 264, giving a corrected death rate of 18·3 per 1000 of the estimated population at the middle of the year. The mean rate for the five years, 1874 to 1878 inclusive, was 17·5. The mortality from zymotic diseases was considerably under the mean for the combined sanitary districts, being only at the rate of 1·4 per 1,000, and the percentage of deaths from all causes due to complaints of this class (8·3) was equally low—see Tables X and XI. The proportion of total mortality occurring under one year, under five years and above 65 years, corresponded with the mean rates for the combination.

The births amounted to 468, equal to a rate of 32·5 per 1,000.

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. George Winship.

SINCE the date of the preceding report, nearly all the houses within the borough have been connected with the new sewers, so that the foul common privies which formerly were so frequent a cause of disease are now almost entirely things of the past.

The completion of this work has greatly reduced the number of ordinary nuisances dealt with during the year, and not only has there been an entire absence of deaths from continued fever in any form, but hardly a case of the disease has come to my knowledge within the district.

During the spring, complaints were again made of effluvia escaping from the ventilating gratings of the new sewers in various parts of the town. I went into the matter with the Surveyor, and additional precautions have since been adopted to prevent any such escape. No danger to health is, however, to be apprehended from ordinary fresh sewage so long as it is in rapid movement through properly ventilated sewers, and is not allowed to stagnate therein. When, therefore, the sewers have a sufficient fall, and the requisite flushing to ensure their being kept clean, as is the case here, and when the arrangements are got into full working order, there will be no reasonable ground for complaint in my opinion.

The matter of the new waterworks has also progressed during the year, two enquiries having been held by Mr. Harrison, of the Local Government Board, with reference thereto. The consent of the Board was given to the scheme, and also to the borrowing the funds necessary for carrying out the works. In connection with these enquiries, I made analyses of samples taken from the proposed new sources of supply, and found them very free from organic impurity as well as thoroughly satisfactory in their general character. I also gave evidence as to the urgent necessity for carrying out the proposed plan, pointing out that the analysis of samples, taken in the town since the completion of the new sewers, showed little or no improvement as compared with earlier analyses, either as regards sewage pollution, or in other respects; four samples recently examined were all found utterly unfit for use.

As regards infectious diseases, small pox was brought into the district in May, when a case occurred at a lodging-house in Bury Street, the sufferer being the child (unvaccinated) of a

tramp who, before reaching Abingdon, had come from Maidenhead, passing through Henley and Wallingford, at neither of which places could I ascertain any exposure to infection (though there had been an outbreak of the complaint in a lodging house at Maidenhead in April—see page 50); on the thirteenth day after arrival the child fell ill and the attack proved fatal. On my recommendation the place was closed for a time as a lodging-house, the remaining inmates were re-vaccinated and quarantined so long as was necessary; a trained nurse was also obtained to take charge of the case and carry out disinfection, &c. Towards the end of June, another undoubted case was reported in Stert Street, and it is possible the infection came from the preceding one, as a younger sister of the patient (who attended the National School, which was very near the lodging-house just referred to) had gone through what was at the time supposed to be a light attack of chicken pox a fortnight before. It was necessary in this instance to board off these premises at the back to isolate them from the other houses in the same row. No fresh attack occurred for a month, when the wife of an innkeeper in the centre of the town was attacked; no history of infection could be traced here, nor had there been any communication with the preceding cases. I advised the entire cutting off of the business part of the premises from the living rooms, which was effectually carried out—the proprietor was thus enabled to keep his “bar” open without risk of communicating infection—and a nurse being obtained, and all necessary precautions carefully attended to, the disease did not spread, nor were any further attacks reported to me.

Scarlet fever has, I regret to say, been present in the town as an endemic during great part of the year; the outbreak commenced at the close of the preceding one, affecting chiefly children attending the National Schools; unfortunately, the close courts, the ill-ventilated dwellings, and the unwholesome habits of too many of the labouring classes, greatly favoured the spread of the complaint, and it was found impracticable to

stamp it out as rapidly as I had hoped, although a trained nurse was obtained from West Malling Institution to attend to the sanitary management and disinfection of all the cases that came to the knowledge of the Authority. The elementary schools, and the clothes factory, which provides so large a portion of the earnings of the women of the lower working class, were also regularly disinfected by the Inspector. Seventy-seven cases occurring in 37 families were thus dealt with, and ended in 21 deaths—but there is little doubt that a considerable number of mild attacks were kept secret and entirely escaped detection, running their course unchecked either by medical treatment or by sanitary precautions—the mothers of the children concealing their illness for fear they should lose their work at the factory, the proprietors of which were careful (at my request) not knowingly to encourage the spread of infection in this manner.

In previous reports I have had to refer to the wretched state of the tenements in several of the courts in the town, which are so badly planned and arranged, that apart from the question of the removal of any ordinary nuisances existing thereon, they are incapable of being made into healthy dwellings by any practicable alterations; while, on the other hand, if the worst of them were closed by order of the justices as unfit for habitation, the resulting overcrowding of other houses, but little better than these, would only intensify existing evils. To this cause, and to the neglect and want of proper care for the infants and very young children of the lower labouring class, due mainly to the employment of the mothers in slop work, I attribute the high proportion borne by the deaths under five years to the entire mortality, to which I shall have again to allude. Now that the sewage works are practically completed, and the water works well in hand, the great want of the town is the provision of a sufficient number of healthy cottages, that could be let at rates which the class I refer to could pay; and it is much to be regretted that the powers of the Artizans' Dwellings Act are not as yet granted to towns having the com-

paratively small population of Abingdon. Were such powers available and put into force, and if, in addition, a "crèche" or some similar institution could be set going and maintained by the action of those who are interested in the welfare of the poor, for the care of the infants and young children of labouring women while they are away from their homes at work, I cannot doubt but that a great diminution of infantile sickness and mortality would result from the adoption of so beneficent an institution.

As regards other complaints of the zymotic class, only one or two cases of enteric fever have come to my knowledge: the first of these occurred in a house where there had been an exceedingly foul cesspit (until the sewage works were completed) with a drain leading directly into it from the scullery sink and pump: this was at once abolished; the other was in premises where the owner had made some alterations subsequent to the connection with the sewers, by which sewer gas could gain entrance to the house.

Diphtheria has been almost absent throughout the year, and no death has been occasioned by it, nor by measles. Three deaths have been caused by diarrhœa and four by whooping cough.

The corrected mortality for the year amounted to 133, giving a death rate of 22·1 per 1,000 living, a diminution of 1·0 per 1,000 as compared with the previous year, but identical with the mean rate for the five years, 1874 to 1878 inclusive. Twenty-nine of the deaths were due to the chief zymotic diseases, and equal a rate of 4·8 per 1000. Fifteen deaths were registered from phthisis: this number, though slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, is nevertheless considerably under the mean of the years prior to the completion of the drainage works and the consequent lowering of the subsoil water.

The proportion of total mortality that occurred under one year was 21, and under five years 41·4 per cent. (the actual

deaths were 53). This has been mainly due to the prevalence of scarlet fever, to the attacks of which the ill-nourished and ill-cared for young children succumbed, who otherwise would probably have swelled the mortality from infantile wasting and convulsive diseases, the deaths from which were only 13, as compared with 24 last year.

The births numbered 199, giving a rate of 33 per 1,000. The return of the Inspector of Nuisances is given in Table XII. I have already referred to the systematic carrying out of disinfection by this officer, in accordance with my instructions throughout the continuance of the scarlet fever outbreak: to this and to the careful supervision exercised by the nurse under the very unfavourable conditions I have adverted to, I attribute what success was obtained in the limiting, and in the end the stamping out of the complaint.

During the year the "Canal Boats' Act" has been put in force, 16 canal boats having been examined and registered.

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Abraham Withers.

IN this district the Inspector of Nuisances reports 1,040 premises as inspected during the year (214 in detail), in addition to the general sanitary supervision of all the parishes contained in it, which is regularly maintained; 71 earth closets have been constructed, and nearly 400 nuisances abated, mostly in accordance with his personal advice, only 18 formal notices having been required, while no case has occurred requiring legal proceedings to be taken to enforce the notice of the authority.

Having made an inspection of the villages of North and East Hagbourne, I presented a report thereon to the Sanitary Authority in the month of May, dealing in the first place with

actual nuisances existing on various premises, for the most part due to foul cesspits near the dwelling or well of many of the cottages, and advising their conversion into dry closets (which recommendation has since been carried out on 34 premises), and also pointing out that the general drainage of both places was in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory state ; while, as regards North Hagbourne especially, its increase owing to the proximity of the Didcot Station of the Great Western Railway, made it very desirable that some proper and well considered plan should be adopted for providing for its requirements as to sewerage. The Authority forwarded my report as to drainage to the vestry of the parish for their consideration prior to coming to any decision on the matter themselves ; but that body having declined to entertain the question no further steps have since been taken.

At Ewelme, a complaint was made to me relative to a somewhat singular case, in which the owner of certain premises in the centre of the village had a grave, intended for the reception of three bodies (and in which he actually buried the corpse of his brother) prepared in the garden adjoining his residence, and within a few yards of the high road. The land was a porous gravel bank raised above the level of the road, on to which the surface drainage from it poured in rainy weather, ultimately reaching a watercourse on the other side of the road, which is used to a considerable extent for drinking purposes. I examined into all the circumstances of the case, which caused some excitement in the locality, and reported to the Authority that I considered the place very unsuitable for any such interments, and as the grave was still open, and the body enclosed only in a zinc shell (as I was informed), there was no question but that proper precautions had not been taken to guard against a nuisance being ultimately caused by it ; but as no positive nuisance had arisen up to the time of my report, I was unable to advise the Authority to interfere in the matter.

Copies of the report were sent to the Local Government Board, and to the Burial Acts Department of the Home Office.

Two water samples have been submitted to analysis: both were very foul, and I advised the closing of the wells.

Scarlet fever is the only infectious disease that has prevailed to any considerable extent. A somewhat severe outbreak occurred at Cholsey at the end of last and the beginning of this year: 43 attacks were reported, of which six were fatal (three in 1879). Shortly after it had apparently been stamped out, a fresh series of cases commenced in an outlying part of the parish, caused by the recklessness of the persons now attacked, in surreptitiously visiting an infected family. These people were at once removed as paupers to the Union House fever wards, and their premises being thoroughly disinfected the outbreak came to an end.

In May, the complaint appeared at North Hagbourne, especially in a row of 12 cottages, the privy cesspits of which were near the back doors and wells, open to the air, and filled with a mixture of sewage and foul surface water. These premises were included in the report to which I have already referred, in which I pointed out that this state of things aggravated the severity and favoured the spread of the disease. Three attacks proved fatal. The cesspits were abolished and dry closets substituted by order of the Authority.

Towards autumn, it broke out at North Moreton, and two deaths occurred; the attacks were mostly in cottages near a roadside pond, to the bad state and frequent offensiveness of which I have before called attention. Since then its condition has been somewhat improved, inasmuch as it now receives but little sewage, except occasional runnings from a farmyard in rainy weather, but it is still in an unsatisfactory condition, and the effluvia arising from it at times occasion a nuisance which should be abated if possible.

In dealing with these roadside ponds difficulties continually crop up: they are a positive necessity in rural districts for the

use of sheep and cattle, but they are liable to continual fouling, and when in the hot summer months they partially dry up, the exposed mud gives off offensive and malarious effluvia from the decaying organic matter contained in it. When such ponds are at a safe distance from dwellings, it may not perhaps be necessary for the Sanitary Authority to interfere, but when, as is often the case, they are in the middle of a village, the works necessary to put them into a satisfactory condition ought undoubtedly to be carried out, and it is a matter of regret with me that in most districts little or nothing that would be effectual and permanent has been done in such cases.

A few attacks were also reported in other parts of the district in the course of the year; all ended favourably, the only deaths from the disease being those already referred to, though about 80 premises were disinfected by the Inspector where cases had occurred.

The only outbreak of diphtheria that has come to my knowledge was at Long Wittenham, where it first appeared during the autumn in a house near the centre of the village. I found the premises well ventilated, very clean, and in fair sanitary condition, the principal defects noted being some dampness at the back, and a rather badly kept slop-hole in the garden, about eight or ten yards in rear of the cottage. I could not obtain any clue to probable infection from a previous case: the complaint spread to some extent, and several attacks of varying degrees of severity followed among children who were brought into direct intercourse with each other, either at school or at their houses: two cases ended fatally.

Hardly any "enteric" fever has been reported to me; one (fatal) case occurred at East Hagbourne, one at Moulsoford (imported from London) and one in a "house-boat" on the Thames, the patient, a servant of the gentleman who had engaged the boat, was removed (at his expense) to the fever ward at the Union, under the charge of a trained nurse, the boat was cleansed and fumigated, and no other person was attacked.

The corrected mortality for the year (excluding deaths in Moultsford Lunatic Asylum and the Urban proportion of deaths in the Union House) was 201, giving a death rate of 17·0 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is also the mean rate for the five years 1874 to 1878 inclusive, but is 1 per 1,000 above the rate of last year, the increase being wholly in the “general” and not in the “zymotic” deaths, as the larger number of deaths from scarlet fever was compensated by a diminution in those from diarrhœa. The births numbered 361, equal to a rate of 30·7 per 1,000. The percentages of total deaths to births, and of mortality occurring under 5 years of age, were both under the average rate for the combined districts.

WALLINGFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Abraham Withers.

No Sanitary Works have been carried out in this district during the year now under review, beyond the inspection of 217 premises, the abatement of 76 ordinary nuisances (for details see Table XII) and the substitution of 17 earth closets for the ordinary privy cesspits.

Two samples of water from the newly opened Cottage Hospital have been analysed, and I found both of them exceedingly impure.

Messrs. Ripley & Simmonds, who were instructed last year to prepare plans for the sewerage and water supply of the town, have presented their report, which has been considered by the Authority.

A very small amount only of zymotic disease has been reported.

Scarlet fever broke out at the house of a dressmaker residing in one of the lanes, whose husband was a carrier, he remained wholly at home to nurse his wife, the workwomen employed in

the business were stopped from coming to the house, and the usual precautions being taken to prevent infection from spreading, no other case occurred.

A certain amount of whooping cough has also been reported, causing two deaths, and three children succumbed to attacks of diarrhoea; with these exceptions, no mortality has been recorded in the zymotic class of diseases, nor has any illness of this character come to my knowledge.

The general deaths have however been considerably above the mean number (57) for the five years 1874 to 1878—the corrected mortality for the year having been 67. Twenty-nine of these deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 65, and the death rate reached the unusually high rate of 22·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

As in preceding years, phthisis has proved very fatal, 18 per cent. of all the deaths having been due to it, a proportion nearly double the mean rate for the combined districts.

The percentage of total mortality occurring under the age of 5 years has fallen from 31 to 25 per cent. as compared with last year, it is therefore one-third below the average rate for the combination, and nearly 5 per cent. under the mean of the five years 1874 to 1878 for the district.

The births have numbered 97, an increase of 19 on last year; they are equal to the rate of 32·9 per 1,000.

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Sub-District I. Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. W. R. Bunce.

THE population in that part of the parish of Tilehurst which adjoins the western end of Reading having rapidly increased during the last two years, I have thought it necessary to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the considerable number of houses newly erected in that locality, and to report thereon in detail to

the Authority, calling attention to the desirableness of their obtaining such Urban powers as would enable them to make building bye-laws, and thus to provide against such general pollution of soil and water as would unquestionably result in the course of a few years, if the builders who are rapidly covering the area in question were not required to conform to necessary sanitary regulations as to these matters.

I found, on inspection (in company with the Inspector of the sub-district) that the usual arrangement was to construct a large porous cesspit, the bottom of which was the bare gravel and sand in which the hole was dug, and which was intended to receive the entire drainage of the premises and allow it to soak away into the soil, the pump well being generally within a very moderate distance of it. These facts being laid before the Authority in detail, it was resolved that application should be made to the Local Government Board to grant the necessary powers, and I trust that no long time may elapse before the code of bye-laws will be made, sanctioned, and put into efficient operation.

The regular sanitary work of the district has been steadily carried on, 315 premises having been surveyed in detail (thus nearly completing the sanitary survey), and nuisances abated on 266. Dry closets have been provided at 78 houses, making a total of 357 now in use in the sub-district, and I am glad to be able to state that generally they are well kept and properly attended to. Twenty-four cottages have been closed as unfit for habitation, and 19 premises disinfected after infectious illness. At Calcot, my attention has been called to the discharge of sewage into the River Kennet, from certain premises there, which I have visited with the Inspector; the owner undertook to cut off the drains from the stream, and to make the required alterations in accordance with my advice, but the works have not yet been carried out.

Sixteen water analyses have been made by me: I found six samples were of good or fair quality, five of indifferent or sus-

picious character, and the rest exceedingly polluted. Most of the samples were taken in the course of enquiries into various limited outbreaks of zymotic diseases that have occurred during the year, mostly among persons a little above the pauper class.

The first was one of diphtheria at Purley, the cottage in which the earliest cases appeared being much shut in by trees, and although very clean, it was damp and insufficiently ventilated, especially as regards the sleeping rooms; the privy cesspit being also but a few feet from one of the windows. The well, 100 feet deep, was sunk into the chalk, but the water on analysis gave clear proof of organic pollution. All the children (6) were attacked: five with undoubted diphtheria, of whom two died, the sixth with malignant pustule, which also proved fatal; and this last case is of especial interest, as showing that the diphtheritic poison does not always breed true, but that it may at times originate similar though not identical diseases in different individuals. During the early part of their illness, and before medical advice was obtained, these children continued to attend school, as it was supposed they had only ordinary sore throats; the infection was thus conveyed to three or four other families, and some eight or ten mild attacks resulted, all ending in recovery. During the continuance of the outbreak all the school children were inspected daily, and any showing the least signs of throat symptoms were at once sent home. Considerable improvements have since been made in the cottage where the disease first appeared, and some alterations have also been carried out at the schools and the other cottages invaded, in accordance with my advice.

Enteric fever has broken out on two occasions: once at Pangbourne, in some cottages near the Thames level; the tenements, though occupied only by single families, were rather overcrowded, and the uncemented privy cesspits were within a few feet of one of them, in which a fatal case occurred. I recommended the adoption of the dry system, and earth closets were accordingly erected. The disease has also appeared at

Theale in a row of cottages on the outskirts of the village, the sufferer being a rural postman; the case was well marked and ended fatally. No history of infection could be traced, nor had there been any other recent attack in the neighbourhood that I am aware of. These cottages were provided with well kept earth closets placed in the wood houses at a distance of some fifty feet from the tenements; but the well water was found on analysis to be largely polluted by soakage from a "slop" drain near, with which the scullery sinks were connected. I advised entire alteration of the system, and disconnection of the sinks from the drain, which was carried out. Subsequently the drain was utilized to carry off the rainfall only, and the slops are now disposed of on the gardens. Two mild cases occurred in the cottage at the Theale Gas Works which were attributed by the Medical Attendant to the use of drinking water from ditches filled by the Kennet. There was, however, also a common privy at the time only a few feet from the house, and I advised its alteration into an earth closet, which was carried out. A single (fatal) case occurred at Burghfield, but no others have come to my knowledge.

Small pox has been reported in one instance only, the patient falling ill a few days after returning from London. The case occurred in a court at Pangbourne, but rigid precautions were observed to prevent the complaint from spreading, and with entire success.

There has also been a small amount of scarlet fever, but two deaths only have been registered as caused by it. One attack occurred in the house of a dressmaker, and great care was taken by the Inspector that no dresses on the premises at the time should be allowed to be sent back to their owners till properly disinfected; one of the daughters however, notwithstanding the explicit cautions that had been given, left the house to take a situation in the Henley district, wearing clothes that had been exposed to infection in the sick room during her stay at home, without any attempt at disinfection having been

made. I communicated the facts to the Medical Officer of Health for the Oxfordshire combined districts, and ultimately proceedings were taken against her under Sect. 126 of the Public Health Act, and a conviction was obtained.

Measles and whooping cough have also occurred to a limited extent; two attacks of the former complaint proved fatal at Mapledurham, and two of whooping cough at Tilehurst.

Sub-District II. Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. J. Ford.

The Inspector returns 177 premises inspected, and 159 nuisances reported, of which 130 were abated during the year, chiefly in Basildon, Bucklebury, Beenham and Yattendon. Earth closets have been provided on 16 premises, and 2 cottages closed as uninhabitable. Complaint was again made to me as to the supposed impurity of the water supply at Goring Heath Almshouses, and of general sanitary defects there. On enquiry, I found that great alterations and improvements have been made since I had last reported on the matter, and I was of opinion that the intervention of the Authority was no longer necessary. One case was reported to me in which the carcass of a parturient cow, dying within the district just prior to delivery, was dressed and sent into Reading for sale; information was forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of that district, who promptly attended to the matter.

There has been but little zymotic disease during the year; two attacks of small pox occurred, one at Aldermaston, and one at Upton. The channel of infection could not be distinctly traced, but as there were a good many cases at the time in a village (Tadley) at a few miles distance in Hampshire, and on the same main road—it is probable that it came from thence. The necessary precautions were observed in each case, and no spread of disease occurred.

Scarlet fever, which had prevailed rather extensively at Bradfield and Bucklebury towards the close of the previous year,

did not disappear from those localities till the end of April, and two deaths resulted from it; the spread of infection was in some cases clearly traceable to careless visiting at infected houses, but there is so much indifference shewn on the part of the labouring classes to the risks their children incur in connection with this and the kindred diseases, measles and whooping cough, that one can only wonder that more lives are not sacrificed in consequence of it. On some premises the liability to attack was increased by foul privies or other sanitary shortcomings, which were remedied on notice from the Inspector.

One case of "low fever" was reported at Padworth, but this was really one of the "Woolhampton" series referred to in the report for Newbury Rural district, the patient, a servant girl, having been sent from that village while sickening for the complaint from a house where two persons had already gone through it.

The total mortality for the year in the entire district was 267, giving a death rate of 15·8 per 1,000 on an estimated population of nearly 17,000 (an addition of 1,000 being made to the actual "calculated" number to represent the late rapid increase at the Reading end of Tilehurst parish already referred to). This rate is rather under both that of last year and also the mean rate for the five years 1874 to 1878 inclusive.

The births were 492 in number, equal to a rate of 29·1 and about the mean of the Rural districts in the combination. The proportion of total deaths and of deaths under one year to births was below the average rate of the combined districts.

The percentage occurring under five years was also considerably below, while that of persons over 65 was much above the mean.

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. G. Millin.

THE return of the Inspector of Nuisances for this district reports 80 premises as visited by him during the year, and 62 nuisances discovered of which 56 were abated; the details are given in Table XII. Complaint was made to me as to the foul and unhealthy state of a row of four wooden two-roomed tenements at Cookham, which I found to be so destitute of proper sanitary arrangements (having no through ventilation, with a polluted well near a dead-well for slops and a common cesspit) and in so dirty and dilapidated a state as to be, in my opinion, unfit for habitation; one of them was also much overcrowded, a large family occupying a single small sleeping room. The Authority ordered the abatement of the overcrowding, and of any positive nuisances; and directed that the attention of the owner should be called to the general state of the premises, some improvement of which was carried out.

At Waltham St. Lawrence, complaint was made of deficient drainage, and of the foulness of a ditch adjoining a dwelling-house: on inspecting the locality I found the ditch in an offensive condition, and nuisances existing on several premises, arising from foul cesspits, slop-holes and badly kept pig-sties, &c. The actual cause of the state of the ditch could not be made out without opening the ground, which I advised the Authority should be done, as also that proper drainage and earth closets be provided where required, the slop-holes filled up, and all offensive refuse regularly removed, and that the sink pipes be altered so as to deliver outside the houses. Directions were given for the removal of evident nuisances.

During the year there have been some severe though limited outbreaks of different infectious diseases, enquiry into the cir-

cumstances attending which has led to the discovery of grave sanitary defects on several of the premises where they occurred ; thus both enteric and scarlet fever have occurred at Hurley. The first-named complaint appeared at an old farmhouse, now divided into labourers' tenements, in one of which nearly every member of a large family was attacked with "typhoid," one case proving fatal after removal to the Union House fever wards. On these premises I found a dirty pond, receiving farmyard drainage, just under the window of the living room, the dung yard being close to the side of the house, into the bedroom of which the smell from it entered and was much complained of. There was also a very foul privy cesspit, and the well was so polluted that its use had been discontinued : it was discovered that the pipe from the sink led directly into it.

At a cottage about 100 yards distant and in a direct line with it, but at a higher level, cases also occurred, and there I found an exceedingly foul privy close to the side wall of the house, the soakage from which rising in the wall gave rise to very offensive and injurious effluvia in the living room. The water here also was much polluted by drainage from a pig-sty on a yet higher level. On enquiry into these cases, no trace of evidence of infection from any previous attack could be discovered : no member of the family first attacked had been away from the village, or in known contact with any ascertainable source of direct infection, either in or out of it. All these facts were laid before the Authority, together with the results of six analyses of water samples taken from the locality ; and considerable general improvements were carried out at both places, but the cesspits were only emptied, and no order was made for the substitution of earth closets, or the cementing of the pits as I should have desired ; no later attacks have come to my knowledge. One fatal case of the disease occurred at a large house at Bray : here the only ascertainable cause was direct exposure to sewer gas coming from the water closet cesspit through a defective soil pipe, the sink pipe also delivering directly

into the drains leading to the sewage tanks ; the patient was one of the servants, and would therefore probably be exposed to sewer gas poisoning from both sources. The entire drainage of the premises was afterwards reconstructed. Another attack, which also ended fatally, occurred at a cottage at Bisham ; the water supply was from a Norton's tube well, at some distance, but there was a badly kept open privy close to the house wall. The circumstances of the case were, however, somewhat obscure, and the illness was said by the friends to have resulted from an accidental injury. The disease also appeared at a cottage on the Furze Plat, to which I shall again refer further on.

Three cases of small pox were reported and enquired into. All of them were consequent on the first outbreak referred to in my report for the Urban district, page 50 ; the infection (as regards two of them) being carried to a public house at Pinkney's Green, by a man living at the Maidenhead lodging-house, who at that time (April 11th) was only feeling poorly, the rash not having made its appearance : on the 25th the landlord (unvaccinated) sickened and ultimately died ; on the 27th a neighbour visited the house, the case not having been pronounced distinctly variolous at that time ; he did not actually see the patient, but on May 10th he also sickened, and on the 13th the rash came out—this case ended in recovery. I have given the dates as regards these cases on account of there having been in each instance only a single possible exposure to infection, and as showing both the general period of incubation in this disease and its infective power. Another fatal attack occurred at Bray. This man made the coffin for and assisted at the burial of one of the persons who died from the complaint at Maidenhead—he was said to be of intemperate habits and unhealthy constitution ; three weeks elapsed between the ascertained exposure to infection and the appearance of the rash, but he had been unwell a few days earlier. He was removed to the infectious ward at the Union where he died. In each case the necessary precautions were rigidly enforced to

prevent the spread of the infection and no other attacks followed.

Outbreaks of scarlet fever have occurred at Moneylow Green, White Waltham, Waltham St. Lawrence, and at Warren Row, Hurley; at the latter place the attacks were rather numerous, the infection having been spread at school by a mild case, the true nature of which was not recognised at the time. The school premises were temporarily closed and disinfected prior to the reopening. At White Waltham there were three deaths. On inspection, some of the premises were found in a dirty and dilapidated state, with foul privies and polluted water supply. I reported the facts to the Authority, advising as to the works necessary to put the respective premises in a proper sanitary condition. The abatement of obvious nuisances was directed.

Towards the end of the year, diphtheria appeared in a severe form at Pinkney's Green and Burchett's Green. The first attack, a fatal one, occurred at the cottage on the Furze Plat where there had been cases of enteric fever some months previously (as already mentioned), as also in the preceding year. This cottage was a very fair one, but though occupied only by one family it was overcrowded, nine persons sleeping in two bedrooms. The only ventilation to the cesspit was into the "hovel," (some little distance from the house) in which the privy was placed and in which rabbits were also kept: the situation was open and airy, the cottage tolerably clean and the water supply satisfactory. I attributed the repeated illnesses here to foul gas from the cesspit (an order was made for its being ventilated) and to the overcrowded sleeping rooms. The diphtheritic infection apparently spread partly by attendance at the same school (which was closed voluntarily as soon as the facts were known) and also by the reckless folly of the parents of a child who died early in the outbreak, who allowed some of her schoolmates to come to the cottage and see her in her coffin; nearly twenty cases in all occurred in eight families, of which six proved fatal, one of them in the wards of the workhouse, to which she had been removed, so that it was registered in the

Urban district. Every practicable precaution was taken to prevent the complaint from spreading as soon as the outbreak became known, but it did not come to an end for several weeks. With two exceptions, the premises where the attacks took place were in passable sanitary condition, though at Burchett's Green the cottages invaded were damp, being situated in a lane which was in a bad condition from pools of stagnant water resulting from the autumn rains; the drinking water was also unsatisfactory, as it came from an unfenced spring liable to accidental pollution from animals, ducks, &c.

Six samples of water have been submitted to analysis, all from Knowl Hill; they were taken in connection with the "enteric" outbreak there, and none proved to be free from contamination, one was of very doubtful character, and three were extremely impure and unfit for use.

The year's corrected deaths were 146, giving a death rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or nearly one per 1,000 more than last year; the mean annual rate for the five years 1874 to 1878 being 16.7. The births numbered 252, equivalent to a rate of 29.7, which is considerably under that of the preceding year.

The percentage of total deaths to births, and of deaths under one year to births were both under the average of the combined districts; the proportion dying under the ages of one and of five years were about the mean rate for the combination, while those over 65 were very largely under it. Owing to the prevalence and fatality of the infectious diseases I have already referred to, the zymotic deaths were exceptionally numerous for this district, being in fact above, while those from phthisis were only half the mean rate for the combination.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. E. Davey.

IN this district the Inspector reports 274 premises as visited by him during the year and 163 ordinary nuisances abated, and at a row of cottages situate at the east end of the town, in which last year enteric fever occurred—some of which was fatal, the alterations recommended by me in my report to the Authority have been carried out, and the owner has had a Norton's tube well driven into the chalk, which yields perfectly pure and satisfactory water, in place of the highly polluted and unwholesome supply which alone was previously obtainable.

The Authority having come to the resolution to erect an Hospital for the reception of cases of infectious disease, selected a plan, which was afterwards, in accordance with their instructions, submitted to me for examination. I reported thereon, pointing out that, in my opinion, the sanitary arrangements proposed to be adopted were insufficient and required material alterations to render the building fit for the purpose required. At present its erection has not been proceeded with.

Early in April the need of such hospital accommodation was shown on the occasion of the breaking out of small pox at a lodging-house in the town, to the actual origin of which I, after careful examination, failed to obtain a clue. No case of the disease had previously occurred, and the man first attacked had not been out of the town for a month previous to his illness, nor was he aware of having been in any way exposed to infection. It is, however, most probable that it was contracted at his lodgings from some one who possibly had it so lightly as not to attract attention, and as most of the other lodgers were tramps, staying but a few days in the place, this might easily happen, while the fact that four cases in the house commenced within two or three days of each other, points to their having been infected about the same time and from one source. On

receiving information of the outbreak, I found that fortunately it was practicable to entirely isolate a considerable portion of the house, converting it in fact into a temporary hospital for the sick, and leaving the rest, with its separate staircase and (detached) kitchen, for the use of the lodgers still in the house, who were revaccinated and kept under inspection for a fortnight, after which they were allowed to leave when they and their belongings had been disinfected. A few men lodgers who were out of the house when the first case was reported were not allowed to return to it, but were temporarily lodged in a shed at the sewage works, being similarly kept under surveillance as long as necessary. A trained nurse was engaged, who attended most carefully to the sanitary arrangements, as well as to the nursing of the cases placed in her charge; and though two or three more of the inmates were attacked a few days after the earliest cases already mentioned, the precautions taken were entirely successful in preventing the infection from spreading to any one not actually infected before the first man took to his bed. To this there was a single exception, the clergyman who visited the sick took the disease very mildly. One attack proved fatal, and in the report for the Rural district, page 47, I have referred to the manner in which the complaint was conveyed to the landlord of a country inn, by a man who was at the time only sickening for the complaint.

In the middle of May, a case was reported at another lodging-house for tramps, the patient being a girl of 19 who had taken the infection from the case referred to in the Newbury Urban report, page 19, by going into the sick child's room. She was at once removed to the Hospital hut where she died: no other person in the house was attacked. In both these instances the Guardians provided necessaries for the persons who were kept under surveillance in the lodging-houses till the incubation period had passed, and both premises were entirely closed for business until they had been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Several fatal attacks of diphtheria and of croup occurred at intervals during the spring and autumn, causing, altogether, ten deaths. There was no connection of time or place between the majority of cases, but the streets in which they occurred were mostly in the centre and sewered part of the town. In one instance the premises were in a foul state, but in the majority of the others it appears probable that the attacks were due to exposure either to sewer gas or the use of polluted water, to both of which, as causes of disease in the district, I have on previous occasions had to call attention.

Enteric fever has been almost absent throughout the year, but a fatal attack occurred at a house in the High-street, where one of the wells gave an extremely polluted water supply and the water-closet was connected with the main sewer—the soil pipe being unventilated. Another case occurred two doors off which ended favourably.

Infantile diarrhœa, as in some previous years, occasioned a comparatively large proportion of deaths—13, or a tenth of the whole mortality of the year being caused by it; and as they also occurred mostly in the same part of the town as those already referred to, I append a list of the streets and of deaths therein from these diseases; the first two localities are not, however, in any way connected with the sewers, being altogether separate from the part of the town in which they are laid down.

	Diphtheria.		Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Diarrhœa.	
Boyn Hill	I	...	I	...	—	...	2
Norfolk Park	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2
Albert Street	...	I	...	—	...	—	...	I
King Street	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	I
Bridge Street	...	—	...	I	...	—	...	2
High Street	...	I	...	—	...	I	...	I
Market Street	...	I	...	—	...	—	...	—
Moffat Street	...	I	...	—	...	—	...	—
Victoria Street	...	—	...	I	...	—	...	I
Princes Street	...	—	...	I	...	—	...	I
Saunders Buildings	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	I
Grove Road	...	—	...	I	...	—	...	—

Apart from the deaths caused by zymotic diseases, the year's mortality has been low, the "corrected" total being 121, equivalent to a death rate of 15·6 per 1,000 of the estimated population—a considerable diminution as compared with last year's rate—17·2, and somewhat under the mean for the five years 1874-78 which was 16·1. One-fourth of the entire mortality was occasioned by zymotic, and in the main infantile, complaints; and including that referred to the diseases of development, and the lung inflammations which prevail chiefly among the ill-cared-for and badly-fed children of the poorer classes, we find that one-half of the deaths have occurred under the age of five years—33 per cent. consisting of infants who have not completed the first year of life. The mean annual percentage of total mortality occurring under five years from 1874 to 1878 has been 40·3, which is itself considerably above that of any district in the sanitary combination. The births numbered 254, equal to a rate of nearly 33 per 1,000—the proportion of deaths under one year to births was 13·8 per cent.; this is a somewhat high percentage. The rate of mortality at all ages to births, on the other hand, was exceeding low—being less than one-half, or 47·6 per cent.

Twelve samples of water were analysed by me, of which two only proved to be pure. I was subsequently informed that one of these was from the Water Works Company's supply and the other from the new tube well I have already referred to. Three more were of barely passable quality; all the others being decidedly polluted and unfit for drinking purposes, and two utterly bad.

Towards the end of the year, Mr. H. Ingram succeeded Mr. Davey as Inspector of Nuisances.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. G. Slarke.

DURING the year under review several outbreaks of infectious diseases in some parts of this district have increased its ordinary mortality from this class of complaints to a considerable extent; notwithstanding this, it has maintained the position that it has held since 1873, as having the lowest death rate, as a whole, of all those included in the sanitary combination. The general healthiness and accessibility of the neighbourhood has recently led to the erection of a considerable number both of cottages and of larger residences; this has been continued during the past year, and I have brought the subject under the consideration of the Authority, advising that Urban powers should be applied for, in order that bye-laws might be made to regulate the sanitary arrangements of the houses proposed to be built, and calling attention to the fact that, for want of such bye-laws and of power to enforce them, uncemented and porous cesspits are being constructed in dangerous proximity to the wells, and that in some localities in the district—as for example at Crowthorn—the extremely loose sandy nature of the soil allows the ready percolation of liquid refuse and excretal matters into it, (with consequent pollution of the water supply) leading ultimately to the outbreak of disease, which in fact has occurred there during the present year.

The matter was considered by the Authority, and some correspondence ensued with the Local Government Board with reference to it, but in the end it was no further proceeded with.

I have also inspected, with Mr. Holland, of the Burial Acts department of the Home Office, the site proposed to be taken for a Cemetery at Bracknell, in default of the adoption of an alternative proposal of enlarging the present churchyard (which

is at the top of the village and in a locality which I cannot consider desirable for the purpose) so as to make it capable of containing 600 more bodies.

The question of the water supply of this village has been again brought before the Authority in my reports on the new or improved wells which were provided at its upper end, as to which I regretted to have to give an unfavourable opinion. Since then arrangements have been made to bring a supply from the spring adjoining the railway cutting, the water of which is altogether free from possible sewage pollution at the point where it is taken.

During the year I have analysed twelve samples of water, of which two only were of good quality, viz., that from the Bracknell Station spring, and from the Kennel Schools near Ascot; all the remainder were unfit for drinking purposes, and three were excessively bad.

Some of these analyses were made in connection with outbreaks of enteric fever. At Winkfield, a few attacks of this complaint were reported and investigated; most of them formed part of the series referred to in the report for the preceding year as occurring among children attending one particular school, the water supply of which was exposed to pollution from the school drainage. On analysis I found it much polluted, and the school managers discontinuing its use, the outbreak came to an end. In this part of the district scarcely any good water can be obtained by sinking ordinary wells, in consequence of the clay coming nearly to the surface; and in consequence of this, roof water, stored in underground tanks—or pond water, the greater part of which is largely contaminated by decaying organic matter, if not with absolute sewage, has to be largely used for drinking as well as for ordinary domestic purposes; and, as filtration previous to use is quite exceptional, the risk of injury to health or of propagating some of the zymotic diseases, is a very real and serious one; and the principal portion of the enteric fever that has occurred during the last five years in the

district has been in this part of it. No death has been recorded from this disease during the year, except at Crowthorn, to which I have already made reference. A few cases of enteric disease occurred here in the middle of the village. In one (which proved fatal) the well, which was thirty feet deep, yielded a water which I found on analysis very impure and unfit for use, the cesspits were very near, and unsound, and there were some pig-sties on a higher level at the end of the garden. The soil here is of the most open and sandy character, and the village has been mainly built within the last few years, while from its proximity to Wellington College and Broadmoor Asylum it is very likely to be an increasing one. I fear that if powers are not obtained by the Authority to regulate the sanitary arrangements of the new houses building there, the locality, before any very long time has elapsed, will become saturated with excrementitious products and that grave danger to health will follow, a result to be deprecated not only in the interests of the village itself but especially on account of these great and neighbouring institutions. In the present case proper precautions were taken and no spread of disease took place.

Small pox has appeared on two occasions in the parish of Binfield. The first was limited to a single case occurring in a cottage isolated in the middle of a large walled garden: the patient brought the infection from London, from which she had just returned, but precautions as to isolation and disinfection being rigidly enforced it did not spread.

The second outbreak was in another part of the same parish—Binfield—and it was also the result of infection brought probably from London; the first case was in a cottage situated in the centre of a number of others occupied by labouring people, and it proved fatal, the patient being a young man, but unvaccinated; other attacks followed in the same tenement, and the undertaker, who lived at nearly a mile distance, also caught the complaint, but all these cases recovered. A trained nurse was obtained, and similar precautions to those adopted in the other case being taken the infection spread no further.

There has been a rather persistent outbreak of scarlet fever in Winkfield, at the Ascot end of the parish for the most part; the infection was probably in the first instance propagated through the medium of the Kennel Schools, which are attended by children from Ascot (where it originally broke out) as well as Winkfield. I thoroughly inspected the schools on more than one occasion; earth closets were in use there, and the water supply was quite free from organic pollution, but as the disease appeared in the families both of the schoolmaster and mistress, the managers, acting under my advice, closed the schools for some weeks, and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected them prior to their re-opening—making also some alterations in the sanitary arrangements, at my suggestion. Great difficulties were met with in preventing children from infected families from attending the school, as many of the attacks were so light that they were almost disregarded by the parents, and the persistence of infection was consequently so kept up that the complaint was not fairly at an end until the close of the year.

Cases also occurred among children attending other schools in a different part of the same parish. Four attacks proved fatal. It also broke out in Warfield and at Sandhurst: the cases were however but few, and resulted in two deaths. All practicable precautions were taken to prevent its spread wherever its presence was known to the Authority.

The total mortality for the year (excluding deaths in Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum) numbered 166, giving a death rate of 14·3 per 1,000, the lowest for the year in the combined sanitary districts, but considerably above both the rate for last year and the mean annual rate for the five years 1874 to 1878, viz: 12·7 per 1,000. About one-seventh of the deaths were caused by the zymotic diseases already referred to, and by whooping cough, which also prevailed during part of the year and carried off six infants and young children.

The births numbered 305, equivalent to a rate of 27·3 per 1,000.

The Inspector's return of inspections made and Sanitary Works carried out is given in Table XII.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. J. P. Byrne.

IN consequence of the conclusions stated in Dr. Ballard's report of the enquiry made by him on behalf of the Local Government Board into the lengthened series of cases of enteric fever that had occurred at Ascot from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, and also of a limited outbreak that occurred in one part of the implicated area in 1878, I was instructed to examine and report on the state of the wells and privies in the district referred to by that gentleman, with special reference to the premises used as dairy farms. For this purpose, I made several inspections of the locality, in company with the Inspector of Nuisances (from whom a report on the subject was also requested) and made analyses of twelve samples of water taken indiscriminately from wells in the neighbourhood, as also from all the dairy farms, with the result that three only out of the whole number were found free from a serious amount of organic pollution, one of the three being from the dairy which was connected with the original fever outbreak. In several instances it was evident that liquid filth from the cesspits had found easy entrance into the wells. This was especially the case as regards some of the premises where "enteric" had appeared during the summer, the water here being exceedingly polluted. Most of these wells have since been cleaned out or closed, and the cesspits made watertight, or filled in and earth closets substituted for them. Considerable alterations have also been made at the dairy farms on which I reported, at one of which I found the privy overhanging, and drains emptying into, a stream which is used for drinking purposes lower down, all of which have been removed; but considering the risk to which the rapidly increasing population of the neighbourhood are exposed by the

use of sewage polluted water, I expressed the opinion that the time had come for seriously considering the question of providing a proper water supply and sewerage for that part of the district.

At Thorpe, the defective and foul state of the privies and cesspits of several premises has had my attention, and as the subsoil water comes very close to the surface in this neighbourhood (the wells being full to within three feet of the ground level when I examined them) sewage pollution of the drinking water was inevitable. In some cases the cottages themselves were ill-ventilated and in a generally bad state, and a very offensive nuisance was also occasioned by the foul condition of a large farmyard pond. An outbreak of diphtheria and diphtheritic croup in the village, which caused four deaths of young children, was probably thus originated. As the owners neglected to comply with the notices served on them at my recommendation, proceedings were taken before the Chertsey Bench, and convictions obtained. The orders made by the magistrates have since been carried out.

At Clewer, the Alexandra Place cottages, so frequently reported on in previous years, were at length closed for substantial repairs, and they have since been materially improved, but the water supply is still very unsatisfactory, and original defects of construction make it impossible to render them really healthy dwellings. One cottage was partly pulled down, but as the proposed alterations would not have sufficed to make it fit for habitation, the owner was warned against undertaking them, and they were not proceeded with.

I have also again reported on the state of Blake's cottages at Old Windsor, and they have now been put into a better sanitary condition, one of them having been pulled down, and dry closets provided for the remainder, as also for some neighbouring tenements.

Complaint has been made of the drainage from some of the cottages in this neighbourhood passing into a roadside ditch: the fact is true, but until sewerage is provided for this part of

the district, it is almost impossible to prevent it without causing a more dangerous state of matters from the retention of the sewage on the small and wholly insufficient plots of ground belonging to each cottage.

I have also examined and advised as to the works required to be carried out on a considerable number of premises at Egham, Clewer, and other parts of the district.

The bye-laws affecting the sanitary arrangements of newly erected houses have been regularly enforced under the superintendence of the Inspector; about 100 new buildings or additions have been thus supervised.

Seventeen water samples have been analysed by me during the year, of which three only were fairly good, four of indifferent quality, the remaining ten being so polluted as to be unfit for use; in two of these the amount of pollution was excessive.

As regards the prevalence of zymotic diseases, small pox has been reported twice, and both the patients recovered. One attack occurred at the schoolmaster's house of a large elementary school, which was at once closed by my advice; the complaint was probably contracted in London. The second case was at a beer house in Egham—source of infection not traced. The usual precautions were strictly enforced in each instance, and no spread of disease took place.

Scarlet fever has broken out several times during the year, but the attacks have been mostly of a mild type, and have only caused two deaths. The earliest outbreak was at Old Windsor, near the "Union" beer-house. The cases were numerous. The closet arrangements of many of the cottages here were exceedingly defective and foul at the time, and in one instance it was found that the dirty surface water was passing directly into the well, through an opening left by the withdrawal of an underground pipe; after some difficulty, earth closets were generally provided for these premises in accordance with my advice. The next series of attacks occurred at Sunninghill, an imperfectly convalescent case having been brought down from London; the

infection spread to Ascot, just before the race week, at which time there were several cases in cottages adjacent to the race-course, but special precautions were taken to isolate the infected houses during this period, and I believe with success. It was found however impracticable absolutely to stamp out the disease, on account of the mild type of most of the attacks, and for some months cases cropped up from time to time, both in this locality and in the adjoining parish of Winkfield, as stated in my report on the Easthampstead district, see page 57, as also in Sunninghill, where it was accompanied with a widely diffused but very mild outbreak of measles, which was not attended with any mortality. One attack of scarlet fever proved fatal at Ascot, and one at Old Windsor; there were no other deaths from this disease during the year.

I have already referred to the outbreak of diphtheria at Thorpe; one of the fatal attacks occurred at the school-house, but after enquiry into all the circumstances, I came to the conclusion that its appearance in the village was mainly due to the faulty sanitary conditions that I have described as existing at the different cottages invaded, since the removal of which, no cases have been reported to me. Both at Egham, Old Windsor and Clewer, isolated attacks have occurred, either of "diphtheria" or "diphtheritic croup," in each instance the drainage arrangements were found exceedingly defective; thus, in one case, not only was the house still damp from the floodings of the two preceding years, but there was only a bell trap between the kitchen sink and the water-closet, which was flushed from it; in another, the sinks delivered directly into untrapped drains leading to the cesspit, and the like; these conditions have been remedied, but eight deaths in all were registered from this disease.

Isolated attacks of enteric fever have also been reported at Clewer, Cooper's Hill, Sunninghill, &c. In one case the water supply was polluted by the soakage from a cesspit; in another, the illness occurred in a rotten wooden hut, with a foul cesspit

dug in the earth at one corner of the tenement, which was closed in accordance with my certificate as unfit for habitation. Each of these cases proved fatal; another death occurred at Cooper's Hill from the disease, but it is very doubtful if the illness was contracted on the premises, although its sanitary arrangements were not in all respects satisfactory.

During the summer, a short series of cases occurred at Ascot, in a group of small houses close to the race-course; the first was that of a man living in a well-built new cottage, having a cemented but unventilated cesspit, and drains disconnected from the interior of the house. No case of enteric disease had occurred in the locality for many months, and he had not been away from it, nor could any kind of exposure to infection from a previous case be made out; he did not have any milk from the farm inculpated in Dr. Ballard's report, but drank water from the wells at his residence and at his employer's works: the latter was of fairly good quality, the former, like most of the wells in the immediate vicinity, was very polluted. His attack, which ended fatally, was quickly followed by five or six others in cottages close at hand: there was no personal intercourse between the members of the first and second families invaded, and they had not the same milk supply; I believe the infection was conveyed through the medium of the water, which, already containing a large amount of ordinary sewage (see page 58), would as readily receive any enteric poison that might be washed into the wells. These two persons died, the subsequent cases recovered, and the best practicable precautions being enforced, the outbreak was soon entirely at an end. Eight deaths have been registered as caused by this complaint during the year; two of these were cases in which the actual attack of fever occurred respectively one and two years before, the deaths being due to secondary diseases.

Egham and Sunninghill suffered severely during the summer from whooping cough, coincident with or following after measles, and causing 16 deaths, nearly all in this portion of the district, and of children under five years of age.

At the same time, infantile diarrhœa was equally fatal in another part of the district, viz : at Clewer, Spital and the vicinity. Twelve out of 17 deaths from this complaint were those of infants in their first year, and eight of them occurred in August and September.

The total corrected mortality for the year (excluding the Urban proportion of deaths in the Union House) was 301, which is equivalent to a death rate of 17·5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and rather above the rates for last year and the mean of the five years 1874 to 1878 inclusive, which were 16·1 and 16·9 respectively.

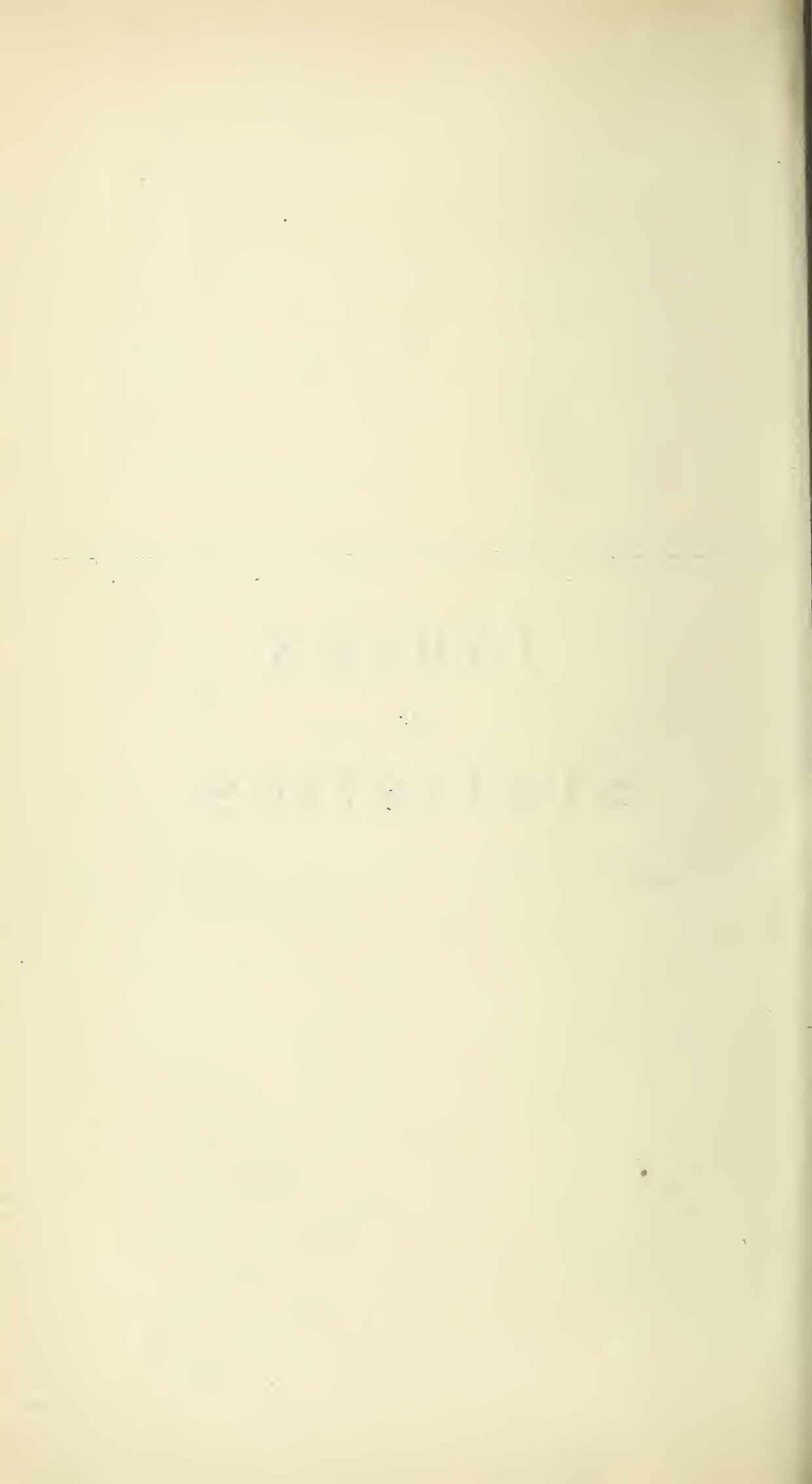
This increase is mainly due to the exceptionally high fatality of whooping cough and infantile diarrhœa, already referred to, and also to an increase in the mortality from lung inflammations, which was nearly 20 per cent. above the mean of the last five years. The deaths due to phthisis on the other hand were considerably under the average (37·4), being only 31 ; of these nine occurred in the Union House.

The births were 558, equal to a rate of 32·3 per 1,000, which is rather above the mean for the combined districts.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports 850 premises as visited, and 203 nuisances abated ; 42 premises have received fresh water supply, and 34 have been provided with earth closets ; 28 have been disinfected under his superintendence after infectious illness ; the other details will be found in Table XII.



TABLES
OF
STATISTICS.



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE I.

* The Registration Districts thus marked correspond with those of the respective Rural Sanitary Authorities. † Including Speenhamland. ** Including Cookham and Maidenhead.

‡ In the columns marked thus (‡) the number of Inmates and the deaths in the Public Lunatic Asylums have been altogether excluded from calculation; those in Union Houses are assigned to the respective Districts in proportion to their population.

§ The Area of Abingdon Registration and Rural Sanitary Districts has been decreased since the Census of 1871, and the population diminished by about 1,050, by the removal of South Hinksey therefrom into the Grandpont Sanitary District.

¶ The "calculated" population of this District is increased by 1,000 on account of the late rapid increase in the Parish of Tilehurst.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS and Sanitary Districts.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses. Census 1871	Total Population. Census 1871	Acreage per Person.	Mean Density of Population per House.	Mean Annual Rate from 1861 to 1871						Estimated Population to middle of 1878. ‡	Corrected Deaths, 1878. ‡	Births Registered 1878.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.				
						Mar- riages.	Births.	Deaths	Excess of Births.	Increase.	Decrease				1874. ‡	1875. ‡	1876. ‡	1877. ‡	1878. ‡
NEWBURY	42,956	4,548	20,641	.....	...	135.2	643.2	413.8	229.4	64.2	.....	21,102	431	629	19.5	21.3	17.4	19.3	20.4
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary Dist..	41,234	2,860	12,938	2.93†	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.2	.....	13,172	259	383	19.7	24.2	16.7	19.6	19.7
„ Urban District	1,722	1,448	6,602	0.26	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.1	.....	6,789	149	204	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.4	22.1
Speenhamland Urban District.	.....	240	1,101	.....	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	.....	1,141	23	42	20.8	33.4	21.4	19.5	20.2
HUNGERFORD*... ..	98,287	4,232	19,349	5.08	4.6	121.7	623.5	369.5	254.0	.....	53.3	18,963	336	514	15.4	19.2	16.1	16.5	17.7
ABINGDON	56,445§	4,448	21,561	.....	...	146.9	683.7	473.3	210.4	67.2	.....	20,427§	397	667	19.4	21.1	18.0	18.8	19.4
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary Dist.	56,100§	3,205	15,762	3.56	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.8	.....	14,396§	264	468	17.9	19.9	16.7	17.2	18.3
„ Urban Sanitary Dist.	345	1,243	5,799	0.06	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.4	.....	6,031	133	199	21.2	22.2	21.4	23.2	22.1
WALLINGFORD	40,860	3,132	14,648	.....	...	88.2	440.9	262.9	178.0	63.1	.....	14,885	268	458	18.5	20.2	16.1	15.5	18.0
Including { Wallingford Rural San. Dis...	40,456	2,565	11,676	2.76	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.9	.....	11,775	201	361	17.8	19.5	16.0	15.8	17.0
„ Urban San. Dis...	404	567	2,972	0.13	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.2	.....	2,947	67	97	18.7	20.6	16.5	16.0	22.3
BRADFIELD*	62,166	3,362	15,853	3.92	4.7	91.1	496.0	278.6	217.4	8.2	.....	16,913¶	267	492	16.5	17.8	15.7	16.3	15.8
COOKHAM	29,492	2,974	14,873	.....	...	86.0	447.7	248.7	199.0	184.2	.....	16,208	267	506	14.7	19.8	14.9	16.3	16.4
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary Dist.	.....	1,806	8,700	{ **	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.6	8,462	146	252	16.2	18.9	15.1	16.2	17.3
Maidenhead Urban San. Dis...	.....	1,168	6,173		5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.8	.....	7,746	121	254	12.7	20.8	14.8	17.2	15.5
EASTHAMPSTEAD*	25,176	1,840	10,632	2.37	5.8	44.1	252.4	147.1	105.3	319.6	.....	11,585	166	305	11.1	14.9	10.6	12.7	14.3
WINDSOR (Part of*)	20,152	2,930	14,768	1.35	5.1	41.7	391.4	263.5	127.9	303.5	.....	17,230	301	558	14.5	18.0	18.8	16.1	17.5
(Combined Districts.) TOTAL...	375,534	27,466	132,320	2.83	4.8	754.9	3978.8	2457.4	1521.4	Net Incse. 959.5	137,313	2,433	4,129	Mean Rate 17.2	19.6	16.3	16.7	17.7

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BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE II.

No. of Persons (Males and Females) living at various ages in Registration Districts, compiled from Census Tables of April 3, 1871.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Under 5 Years.			5 and under 15 ys.			15 and under 25 ys.			25 and under 35 ys.			35 & under 45 ys.			45 & under 55 ys.			55 & under 65 ys.			65 & under 75 ys.			75 & under 85 ys.			85 & under 95 ys.			Over 95 ys.			All Ages.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Newbury	1302	1364	2666	2574	2420	4994	1562	1822	3384	1142	1388	2530	1028	1183	2211	935	978	1913	714	800	1514	476	478	954	186	235	421	26	24	50	2	2	4	9947	10694	20641
Hungerford	1243	1275	2518	2430	2368	4798	1698	1419	3117	1022	1145	2167	1030	1091	2121	924	928	1852	684	723	1407	506	445	951	172	202	374	18	26	44	...	...	...	9727	9622	19349
Abingdon	1372	1401	2773	2595	2481	5076	1905	1964	3869	1203	1509	2712	1093	1128	2221	935	1058	1993	742	857	1599	505	449	954	169	153	322	13	27	40	1	1	2	10532	11029	21561
Wallingford	978	1007	1985	1806	1785	3591	1168	1150	2318	855	970	1825	739	832	1571	609	664	1273	571	539	1110	340	355	695	126	121	247	12	21	33	...	...	...	7204	7444	14648
Bradfield	1045	1085	2130	1936	1865	3801	1331	1136	2467	939	1030	1969	861	856	1717	744	735	1479	594	554	1148	414	369	783	181	140	321	23	15	38	...	...	...	8068	7785	15853
Cookham	992	1026	2018	1859	1796	3655	1245	1156	2401	931	1083	2014	778	886	1664	669	697	1366	461	495	956	309	271	580	94	100	194	10	14	24	1	...	1	7280	7593	14873
Easthampstead... ..	770	680	1450	1341	1131	2472	1033	841	1874	787	803	1590	698	620	1318	494	402	896	308	246	554	198	140	338	49	66	115	11	14	25	...	...	...	5689	4943	10632
Windsor*	1709	1624	3333	2703	2705	5408	2548	2464	5012	2288	2229	4517	1562	1717	3279	1102	1205	2307	713	843	1556	425	519	944	151	175	326	15	24	39	3	1	4	13219	13506	26725
TOTAL	9411	9462	18873	17244	16551	33795	12490	11952	24442	9167	10157	19324	7789	8313	16102	6402	6667	13079	4787	5057	9844	3173	3026	6199	1128	1192	2320	128	165	293	7	4	11	71666	72616	144282

* The town of Windsor is included in this return, as it forms a part of the Windsor Registration District, but it is not in the Combined Sanitary District.

Proportion per Ten Thousand Persons, living at various ages in Registration Districts, &c.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 15			15 to 25			25 to 35			35 to 45			45 to 55			55 to 65			65 to 75			75 to 85			85 to 95			Over 95			All ages.	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.			
Newbury	631	666	1297	1247	1172	2419	756	882	1638	553	672	1225	498	573	1071	453	473	926	346	387	733	231	231	462	90	114	203	12	11	23	9	9	18	4819	5181
Hungerford	642	659	1301	1256	1223	2479	877	733	1610	528	591	1119	533	563	1096	478	479	957	354	373	727	262	229	491	89	104	193	9	13	22	...	...	...	5027	4973
Abingdon	636	650	1286	1203	1150	2354	883	911	1794	558	699	1257	507	523	1030	434	490	924	344	397	741	234	208	442	79	70	149	6	12	18	4	4	8	4885	5115
Wallingford	667	686	1355	1233	1218	2451	797	785	1582	583	662	1245	504	567	1071	416	453	869	389	368	757	232	242	474	86	82	168	8	14	22	...	...	...	4918	5082
Bradfield	659	685	1344	1221	1176	2397	839	716	1556	591	649	1242	543	540	1083	469	463	932	375	349	724	261	233	494	114	88	202	15	9	24	...	...	...	5089	4911
Cookham	667	689	1356	1250	1275	2457	837	777	1614	626	728	1354	523	595	1118	449	467	918	310	333	643	207	182	389	63	67	130	7	9	16	7	...	7	4894	5106
Easthampstead	724	640	1364	1261	1064	2325	971	791	1762	740	755	1495	656	583	1239	465	378	843	290	230	521	186	132	318	46	62	108	10	13	23	...	...	...	5350	4650
Windsor*	639	608	1247	1011	1012	2023	953	922	1875	856	833	1689	584	642	1226	412	451	863	267	312	582	159	194	353	57	65	122	6	9	15	1	8	18	4946	5053
Registration County of BERKS ... }	664	666	1330	1179	1149	2328	873	846	1719	642	712	1354	534	576	1110	437	461	898	325	345	670	209	207	416	76	80	156	8	10	18	3	2	5	4946	5054
All England & Wales.	676	676	1352	1132	1127	2259	896	946	1842	699	771	1470	542	591	1133	424	455	879	282	308	590	156	180	336	54	66	120	6	10	16	2	4	6	4869	5131

* The town of Windsor is included in this return, as it forms a part of the Windsor Registration District, but it is not in the Combined Sanitary District.

Occupation or Status of all persons aged 20 years and upwards.

** OCCUPATION OR STATUS.	NEWBURY.			HUNGERFORD.			ABINGDON.			WALLINGFORD.			BRADFELD.			COOKHAM.			EASTHAMPESTEAD.			WINDSOR.*			M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1. Professional	301	119	420	179	77	256	267	116	383	171	75	246	151	82	233	213	102	315	338	50	388	1563	225	1788	3183	846	4029
2. Domestic	224	4709	4933	306	4261	4567	313	3808	4121	129	3259	3388	223	3671	3894	268	3424	3692	395	2331	2726	761	6432	7193	2619	31895	34514
3. Commercial	203	37	240	111	27	138	266	43	309	200	16	216	123	16	139	169	9	178	111	6	117	463	32	495	1646	186	1832
4. Agricultural	1966	171	2137	2796	340	3136	2439	394	2833	2055	208	2263	2202	166	2368	1192	89	1281	868	50	918	1191	68	1259	14709	1486	16195
5. Industrial	1968	691	2659	1142	389	1531	1711	1573	3284	1057	421	1478	1045	268	1313	1270	439	1709	828	240	1068	2674	956	3630	11695	4977	16672
6. Non-productive, or of undefined occupation	41	218	760	33	93	609	18	111	712	20	121	296	14	50	674	25	93	780	17	56	478	53	276	1255	221	1018	5564
(a) Rank or property not included in above classes																											
(b) Labourers of undefined occupation																											
	495	6		470	13		472	111		149	6		600	10		656	6		403	2		915	11		4160	165	
	5198	5951	11149	5037	5200	10237	5486	6156	11642	3781	4106	7887	4358	4263	8621	3793	4162	7955	2960	2735	5695	7620	8000	15620	38233	40573	78806

** Class I includes persons engaged in government, local government, defence of country, professions, and learning.

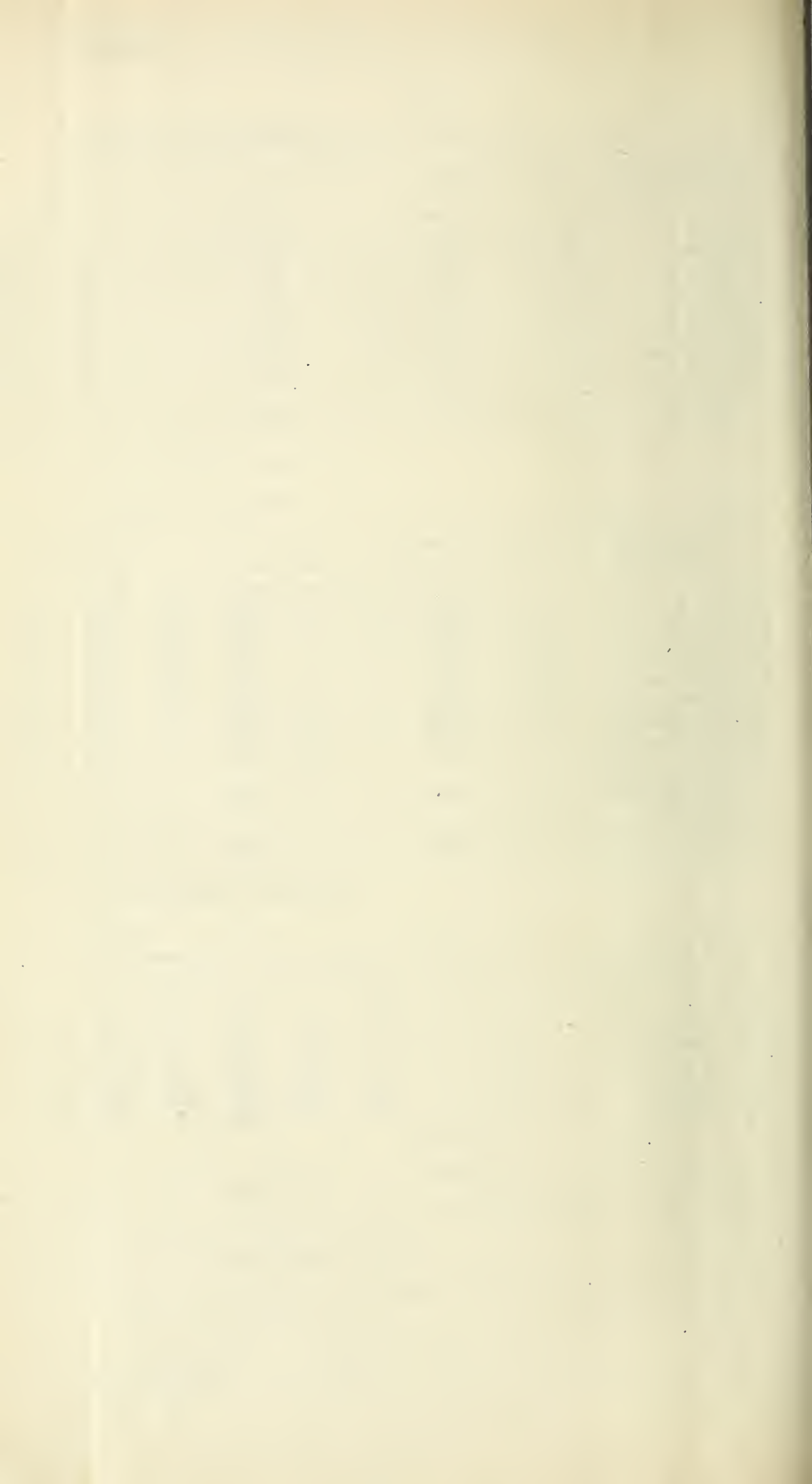
" 2 " " " entertaining, personal service, also wives and women occupied in household work, or assisting in husband's business.

" 2	"	"	"	entertaining, personal service, also wives and women of good households
" 3	"	"	"	conveyance of men, or goods, or dealing in money, or in household goods.

" 3 " " conveyance of men, or goods, or animals.
" 4 " " possessing land, or working it, or employed about animals.

" 4 " " possessing land, or working it, or employed about animals.
" 5 " " engaged in arts, mechanics, textile fabrics, food and drink, animal substances, vegetable substances, or minerals.

" 5	"	"	engaged in arts, mechanics, textile fabrics,
" 6	"	"	not returned in either of the above classes.



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE III.

Births Registered during the year 1878.												Deaths Registered during the year 1878.												Excess of Births over Deaths.							
Registration Districts and Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	FOR THE YEAR 1878.			Totals in				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	FOR THE YEAR 1878.			Totals in				FOR THE YEAR 1878.			Totals in					
					M.	F.	Total.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.					M.	F.	Total.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	M.	F.	Total.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.		
NEWBURY	155	145	172	157	311	318	629	604	604	625	591	118	76	115	122	223	208	431	406	446	365	407	88	110	198	198	158	260	184		
Thatcham	44	46	53	49	95	97	192	177	171	166	173	20	21	35	36	70	42	112	98	103	83	104	25	55	80	79	68	83	69		
Newbury... ..	62	53	62	48	108	117	225	221	229	238	216	61	27	44	46	89	89	178	160	157	163	162	19	28	47	61	72	75	54		
Speen	49	46	57	60	108	104	212	206	204	221	202	37	28	36	40	64	77	141	148	186	119	141	44	27	71	58	18	102	61		
HUNGERFORD	113	140	141	120	274	240	514	559	534	541	533	77	77	87	95	176	160	336	296	367	308	315	98	80	178	263	167	233	218		
Kintbury	23	39	27	26	64	51	115	112	133	114	117	19	12	21	19	37	34	71	64	89	53	59	27	17	44	48	44	61	58		
Hungerford	53	60	74	50	122	115	237	293	254	256	251	35	41	37	48	76	85	161	163	175	177	174	46	30	76	130	79	79	77		
Lambourn	37	41	40	44	88	74	162	154	147	171	165	23	24	29	28	63	41	104	69	103	78	82	25	33	58	85	44	93	83		
ABINGDON	171	163	152	181	356	311	667	702	652	722	688	119	120	93	112	221	223	444	455	494	438	433	135	88	223	325	158	284	255		
Fyfield	16	18	15	13	34	28	62	60	54	55	63	11	8	4	7	10	20	30	39	37	39	41	24	8	32	21	17	16	22		
Abingdon	73	70	63	86	152	140	292	297	273	301	288	50	48	50	49	108	89	197	168	209	194	209	44	51	95	129	64	107	79		
Cumnor	22	20	27	16	40	35	85	119	114	125	118	10	13	6	13	17	25	42	57	59	50	46	33	10	43	62	55	75	72		
Nuneham-Courtney...	26	19	18	22	45	40	85	79	76	97	70	28	27	17	19	37	54	91	101	97	101	84	+8	-14	-6	-24	-21	-4	-14		
Sutton-Courtney ...	34	36	29	44	75	68	143	147	135	144	149	20	24	16	24	49	35	84	90	92	54	53	26	33	59	57	43	90	96		
WALLINGFORD	120	103	119	116	226	232	458	479	403	464	427	68	75	70	81	148	148	296	318	323	271	260	78	84	162	161	80	193	167		
Cholsey	43	50	56	58	111	96	207	241	201	217	205	29	45	26	41	71	72	143	163	158	117	119	40	24	64	78	43	100	86		
Wallingford	77	53	63	58	115	136	251	238	202	247	222	39	30	44	40	77	76	153	155	165	154	141	38	60	98	83	37	93	81		
BRADFELD	130	113	129	120	246	246	492	483	490	448	537	77	51	62	77	148	119	267	252	284	249	259	98	127	225	231	206	199	278		
Bucklebury	45	39	32	45	75	86	161	167	178	158	155	26	24	17	34	55	46	101	94	125	89	88	20	40	60	73	53	69	67		
Mortimer	36	27	37	33	75	58	133	143	146	144	187	21	13	16	17	35	32	67	76	69	79	80	40	26	66	67	77	65	107		
Tilehurst	49	47	60	42	96	102	198	173	166	146	195	30	14	29	26	58	41	99	82	90	81	91	38	61	99	91	76	65	104		
COOKHAM	136	131	124	115	274	232	506	497	480	480	496	63	60	66	78	164	103	267	227	310	237	262	110	129	239	270	177	243	234		
Bray	57	77	59	62	140	115	255	264	266	283	277	25	29	37	32	66	57	123	97	147	116	126	74	58	132	167	119	167	151		
Cookham	79	54	65	53	134	117	251	233	221	197	219	38	31	29	46	98	46	144	130	163	121	136	36	71	107	103	58	76	83		
EASTHAMSTEAD.	79	76	63	87	138	167	305	324	278	328	326	42	53	32	49	96	80	176	149	193	146	161	42	87	129	175	85	182	165		
Bracknell	54	54	44	59	95	116	211	228	202	218	239	28	37	24	41	67	63	130	111	146	99	114	28	53	81	117	56	119	125		
Sandhurst	25	22	19	28	43	51	94	96	76	110	87	14	16	8	8	29	17	46	38	47	47	47	14	34	48	58	29	63	40		
WINDSOR (part of) ...	135	137	139	147	270	288	558	515	543	559	556	75	84	81	79	164	155	319	256	320	329	288	106	133	139	259	223	230	268		
Egham	94	99	84	106	177	206	383	356	366	371	382	42	47	53	37	85	94	179	148	193	200	159	92	112	204	208	173	171	223		
Windsor (Rural pt. of)	41	38	55	41	93	82	175	159	177	188	174	33	37	28	42	79	61	140	108	127	129	129	14	21	35	51	50	59	45		
TOTAL	1039	1008	1039	1043	2095	2034	4129	...	...	...	...	639	596	606	693	1340	1196	2536	...	...	...	...	755	838	1593	...	...	...	...
TOTAL in 1874...	1066	1050	1002	1045	2127	2036	...	4163	...	...	...	667	538	511	643	1207	1152	...	2359	...	...	...	920	884	...	1804	...	...	...
TOTAL in 1875...	1026	1009	1004	952	2037	1954	...	...	3991	...	...	846	675	581	635	1437	1300	...	...	2737	...	...	600	654	...	...	1254	...	...
TOTAL in 1876...	1075	1087	998	1007	2091	2076	...	...	...	4167	...	637	585	534	587	1233	1110	...	...	...	2343	...	858	966	...	...	...	1824	...
TOTAL in 1877...	1054	1000	1021	1079	2102	2052	...	...	...	...	4154	702	601	519	563	1244	1141	...	...	...	...	2385	858	911	...	...	...	...	1769



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE IV.

No. of Deaths from all Causes, at various Groups of Ages, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, and in Public Institutions.

	Under 1 week	1 week to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	Over 95	TOTALS			
																Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Over 65 yrs.	At all Ages
NEWBURY REG. DIST. ...	14	31	41	35	38	18	28	14	25	26	40	55	52	14	...	86	159	121	431
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	10	13	24	20	21	11	16	6	17	17	22	28	36	6	...	47	88	70	247
„ Urban San. Dist. ...	4	15	15	14	17	5	9	5	6	6	12	19	10	5	...	34	65	34	142
„ Union House ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	4	3	2	...	2	2	9	20
Speenhamland Urban San. Dist. ...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	1	...	3	4	8	22
HUNGERFORD REG. DIST. ...	13	20	31	19	10	20	8	6	18	17	32	61	62	18	1	64	93	142	336
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	13	20	31	19	9	19	7	6	17	16	32	52	60	16	1	64	92	129	318
„ Union House ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	9	2	2	...	...	1	13	18
ABINGDON REG. DIST. ...	12	27	41	30	34	20	22	24	24	32	50	63	53	12	...	80	144	128	444
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	9	23	20	18	20	8	16	16	12	9	27	43	28	3	...	52	90	74	252
„ Union House ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	5	3	...	1	1	9	16
Littlemore Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	10	10	8	8	2	...	...	...	18	48
Abingdon Urban San. Dist. ...	3	4	20	12	14	12	4	5	6	10	11	11	12	4	...	27	53	27	128
WALLINGFORD REG. DIST. ...	9	21	17	13	12	15	13	20	15	30	36	37	42	16	...	47	72	96	296
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	7	18	11	10	10	12	9	11	6	16	17	20	28	13	...	36	56	61	188
Moulsford Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	6	28
Wallingford Urban San. Dist. ...	2	3	6	3	2	3	4	7	2	7	9	7	6	2	...	11	16	15	63
„ Union House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	13	17
BRADFELD REG. DIST. ...	7	14	26	18	12	12	11	10	12	21	22	41	48	13	...	47	77	102	267
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	6	14	26	18	12	12	10	10	12	18	18	37	39	11	...	46	76	87	243
„ Union House ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	4	9	2	...	1	1	15	24
COOKHAM. REG. DIST. ...	13	17	34	18	21	22	10	12	25	19	25	27	19	5	...	64	103	51	267
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	9	2	16	8	12	11	6	4	15	12	14	17	8	...	...	27	47	25	134
Maidenhead Urban San. Dist. ...	4	14	18	10	9	9	4	8	10	5	7	4	5	2	...	36	55	11	109
Cookham Union House ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	3	...	1	1	15	24
EASTHAMPTSTEAD REG. DIST. ...	13	8	9	13	11	11	8	11	11	18	13	19	25	6	...	30	54	50	176
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	13	7	9	12	11	9	7	8	9	15	9	16	21	6	...	29	52	43	152
„ Union House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	10
Priory Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Military & Wellington Colls. Sandhurst	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5
WINDSOR REG. DIST. (part of) ...	15	16	36	16	27	18	12	19	20	28	25	44	34	8	1	67	110	87	319
„ Rural San. Dist. ...	14	16	36	16	27	18	12	16	17	22	21	32	22	8	1*	66	109	63	278
„ Union House ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	4	12	12	...	...	1	1	24	41
TOTAL EXCLDG PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	94	152	232	161	164	130	106	105	131	154	201	290	278	76	2	478	803	646	2276
Total in Union Houses ...	2	1	3	...	1	4	5	3	5	20	20	43	46	13	...	6	7	102	166
„ Lunatic Asylums ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	16	22	13	11	3	...	...	...	27	85
„ Hospital and Public Insts.	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	9
TOTAL ...	96	154	235	162	165	136	112	116	150	191	243	347	335	92	2	485	812	776	2536

* Wife of a labourer living at Dedworth, age stated as 100 years.



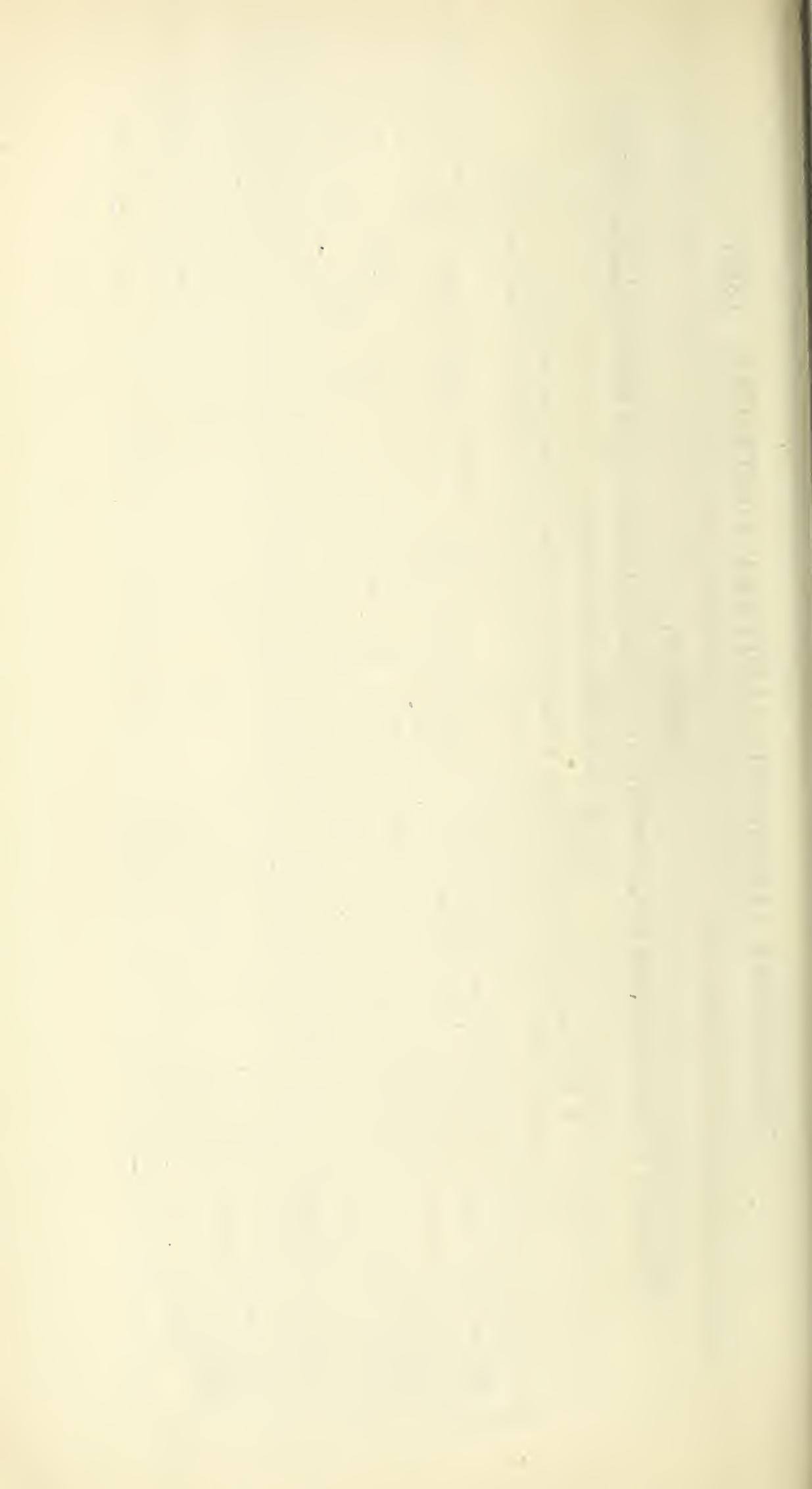
TABLE V.

Return of Pauper Sickness and Mortality in Sanitary Districts for Twelve Calendar Months,
ending December 31st, 1878.

* The Acreage of Speenhamland Urban is included in that of Newbury Rural Sanitary District.

** This Acreage has been somewhat diminished since 1871, a part of the arca being now included in the Grandpont District.

Name of Sanitary District ...	Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Specn-hamland Urban	Hungerford Rural	Abingdon Rural	Abingdon Urban	Wallingford Rural	Wallingford Urban	Bradfield Rural	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	East-hampstead Rural	Windsoor Rural
Area in Acres... ..	41234*	1722	*	98287	56100**	345	40450	404	62166	29492		25176	20152
Population (1871)	12938	6602	1101	19349	15762	5799	11676	2972	15853	8700	6173	10632	14763
RETURN OF CASES OF PAUPER SICKNESS.													
Small-Pox	Under 5 years	Above 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years	Under 5 years
Measles ... ..	... 4	... 1	Included in return for Newbury Rural District.	... 1	Returns incomplete.	Returns incomplete.	... 1	... ..	... 5	... 10	... 4	... 2	... 1
Scarlatina ... ..	... 1	... 1		... 23			... 9	... ..	... 5	... 16	... ..	... 14	... 4
Diphtheria ... ..	... ..	... ..		... 4			... ..	... ..	... ..	... 13	... ..	... 1	... ..
Croup (not "spasmodic")	... 2	... ..		... 1			... 5	... ..	... ..	... 3	... 1	... ..	... 1
Whooping Cough ... ..	... 4	... 2		... 34			... ..	... ..	... ..	... 3	... ..	... ..	... ..
"Continued" Typhus ... ..	... ..	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... 1	... ..	... ..	... 1
Fever Enteric ... ..	... 1	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... 1
Of other, or doubtful sorts	... 1	... ..		... 6			... ..	... ..	... 1	... 35	... ..	... 8	... 3
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	... 1	... 2		... 38			... 8	... 1	... 4	... 28	... 14	... ..	... 2
Cholera ... ..	... ..	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... 1
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	... ..	... ..		... 4			... 4	... 1	... ..	... 1	... 2	... 3	... 2
Erysipelas ... ..	... 1	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Pycemia ... ..	... 1	... ..		... 1			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	... ..	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Ague ... ..	... ..	... ..		... 5			... 1	... ..	... 1	... 4	... 2	... 3	... 2
Phthisis ... ..	... 3	... ..		... ..			... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy ... ..	... 3	... ..		... 64			... 17	... 2	... 10	... 31	... 22	... 25	... 18
Heart Disease	... 4	... 4		... 9			... 5	... 1	... 1	... 4	... 2	... 4	... 3
Injuries ... ..	... 8	... ..		... 63			... 123	... 2	... 3	... 26	... 15	... 12	... 6
DISEASES NOT NAMED ABOVE	29	137		135			17	5	3	75	39	26	14
TOTAL	48	56	...	231	...	...	173	22	81	607	282	279	119
RETURN OF DEATHS AMONG PAUPERS.													
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	Included in return for Newbury Rural District.	1	Returns incomplete.	Returns incomplete.	...	...	No return of pauper deaths in this district.	No return of pauper deaths in this district.	No return of pauper deaths in this district.	No return of pauper deaths in this district.	No return of pauper deaths in this district.
Measles ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup (not "spasmodic")	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Continued" Typhus ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever Enteric ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of other, or doubtful sorts.	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pycemia ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy ... ..	... 1	... 2		... 14			... 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	...	...		... 2			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries ... ..	... 8	... 6		... 8			... 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISEASES NOT NAMED ABOVE	8	13	...	68	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	8	...	17	...	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	...



BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE VI.

Deaths from all Causes Registered during the Year ending December 31st, 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts.

The letters W. and L.A. denote that a Union House or Lunatic Asylum, respectively, is situated in the district so marked.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		NEWBURY				HUNGERFORD			ABINGDON			WALLINGFORD			BRADFELD			COOKHAM			EASTHAMPTON	WINDSOR Regn. (part of) and Rural	Total 1878
SANITARY DISTRICT.		Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Speenhamland Urban	TOTAL	W	W	W	Abingdon Rural	Abingdon Urban	TOTAL	Wallingford Rural	Wallingford Urban	TOTAL	W	W	W	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	TOTAL	W	L.A.	W
		40	40	1	81	34	34	24	33	57	21	9	30	31	44	26	37	63	24	41	61	381	
		47	23	7	77	41	41	45	23	68	29	21	50	44	29	16	13	29	41	48	48	398	
		103	57	8	168	164	164	176	52	228	118	38	156	124	77	66	66	132	77	148	148	1197	
		41	33	5	79	83	83	44	16	60	37	7	44	55	27	11	10	21	27	41	41	410	
CLASSES.		10	6	1	17	5	9	11	1	12	4	7	4	11	7	10	4	14	5	2	2	5	9
		6	3	...	9	9	9	16	3	19	4	1	5	6	7	5	3	8	2	5	12	83	
		Not specified or ill defined	67
TOTALS		247	162	22	431	336	316	128	444	216	80	296	267	267	134	133	267	176	319	319	2536		

CLASS 1.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

ORDER I.—*Miasmatic.*

1 Small Pox ...	2	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	12
2 Measles ...	9	8	1	18	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	23
3 Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)...	5	1	...	6	5	5	10	21	31	8	...	8	4	...	...	3	4	6	...	...	66

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—continued.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT	NEWBURY				HUNGERFORD		ABINGDON		WALLINGFORD			BRADFELD	COOKHAM			EASTHAMPTON	WINDSOR	Total 1877
	Newbury Rural	Newbury Urban	Speenhamland Urban	TOTAL	Regn. and Rural	Abingdon Rural	Abingdon Urban	TOTAL	Wallingford Rural	Wallingford Urban	TOTAL	Regn. and Rural	Cookham Rural	Maidenhead Urban	TOTAL	Regn. and Rural	(part of) and Rural	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...	...	W	...	W	W	W L.A.	...	...	L.A.	W	W L.A.	W	...	W	W	W L.A.	W	...
CLASS II.																		
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.— <i>Diathetic.</i>																		
1 Gout ...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	2	...	11
2 Dropsy ...	5	1	1	7	1	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	17
3 Cancer ...	14	6	1	21	12	7	4	11	5	4	9	5	3	2	5	4	9	76
4 Cancrum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Mortification ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
ORDER 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																		
1 Scrofula ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	8
2 Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	...	...	1	7	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	15
3 Phthisis ...	19	13	4	36	19	30	15	45	21	12	33	25	6	9	15	30	31	234
4 Hydrocephalus ...	5	2	1	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	5	2	5	31
CLASS III.																		
LOCAL DISEASES.																		
ORDER 1.— <i>Nervous System.</i>																		
1 Cephalitis ...	3	...	...	3	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	3	15
2 Apoplexy ...	7	6	1	14	20	7	1	8	7	2	9	9	3	2	5	4	12	81

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—continued.

[illegible]

ORDER I.— <i>Diseases of Children.</i>																					
1	Premature Birth...	2	...	4	8	4	4	1	5	3	...	3	4	3	1	4	5	2	35
2	Cyanosis	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3
3	Spina Bifida	1	...	1	1	1	2	5
4	Other Malformations...	1	1	1
5	Teething	1	2	7	7	1	8	5	3	20

[illegible][illegible]

ORDER 4.— <i>Nutrition.</i>					
I Atrophy and Debility	... ..	I9	I4	2	35
22	10	3	13	I3	2
15	11	3	8	13	12
129	129	129	129	129	129

VIOLENT DEATHS.

ORDER I.— <i>Accident or Negligence</i>									
1	Fractures and Contusions...	...	5	I	...	6	3	5	...
2	Wounds { Gunshot	I	1	...	I	...
3	Wounds { Cut, Stab...
3	Burns and Scalds	...	I	2	...	3
4	Poison...
5	Drowning	2	...	2	...	4	I
6	Suffocation	I	...	1	2
7	Otherwise	...	I	...	I	2	...	I	...

ORDER 3— <i>Homicide</i>	I	1	I	1	...	1	3
ORDER 4— <i>Suicide</i>	I	1	3	I	4	...	2	1	8

Causes not specified or ill defined.

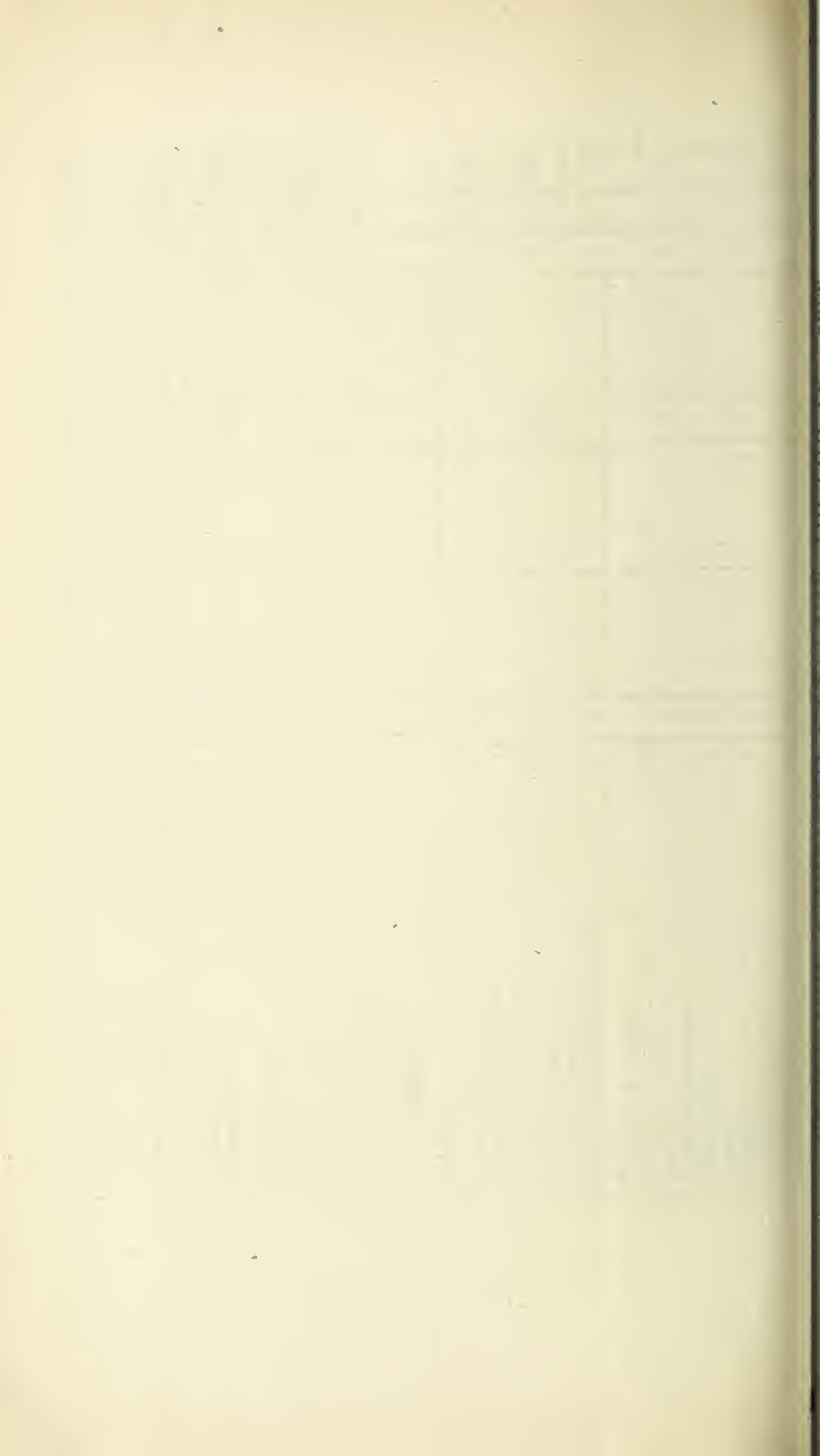


TABLE VII.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

† In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
‡ In this Col. Deaths in Lunatic Asylums are excluded; those in Union Houses are distributed in proportion to population in Sanitary Districts and in Registration Districts and Sub-districts only.
§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).
33b Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Birth and Malformations.
33c Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and Teething.

NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT, including Newbury Rural, and Urban Sanitary Districts, and Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District.

Registration Sub-District.		Names of Localities (being Parishes, Townships, Wards, or other areas of known population) adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being excluded.	Parish or Tything, &c. †	Population in 1871.	Annual Rate of Increase (+), or Decrease (—), 1861-71.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
						Census 1871.	Estimated to Middle of 1878.	Registered Births.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not spasmodic).	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Other or doubtful.	Contind Fevers.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ague.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Other Violence.	Other Diseases.	Tuberc. & Wastg.	Infantile Diseases.	D	Death rate per 1000. ‡																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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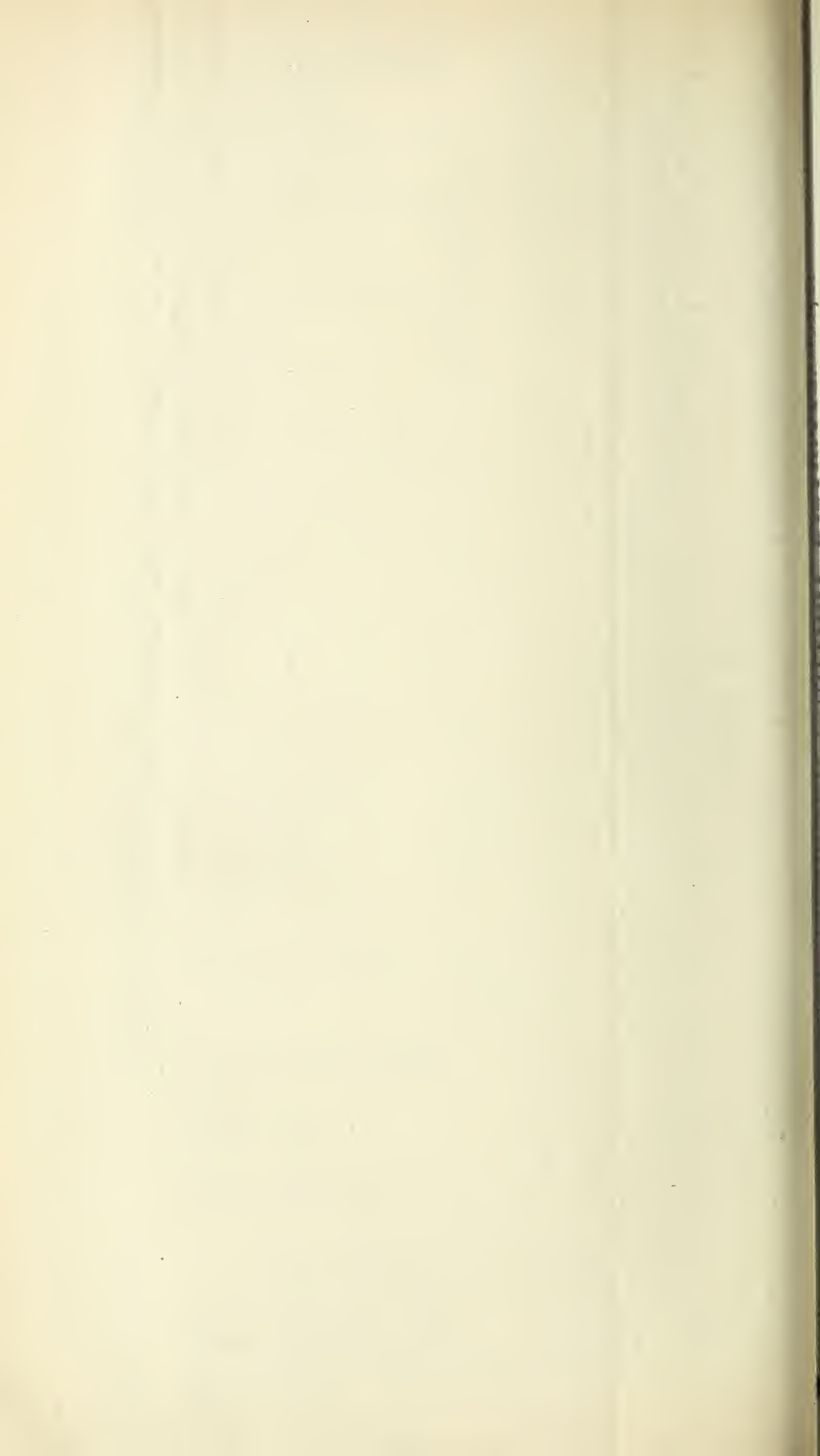


TABLE VII.—continued.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities: showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

+ In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapeley, Lv. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
* In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapeley, Lv. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
† In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapeley, Lv. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.

† In this Col. Deaths in Lunatic Asyl.

§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).
 Marasmus Atrophy Debility Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Birth and Malformations.

3B Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes,

3c Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis. Convulsions, Laryngismus and Tetanus.

HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION & RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Registration Sub-District.	Names of Localities (being Parishes, Townships, Wards, or other areas of known population) adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being excluded.	Parish or Tything, &c. +	Population in 1871.	Annual Rate of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), 1861-71.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
					Census, 1871.	Estimated to Middle of 1878.	Registered Births.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	12	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not spasmodic).	Whooping Cough.	Contind Fevers.			Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ague.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Other Violence.	Other Diseases.	Tuberc. & Wasting.	Convulsive.	Infantile Diseases.	D	Death rate per 1000. †																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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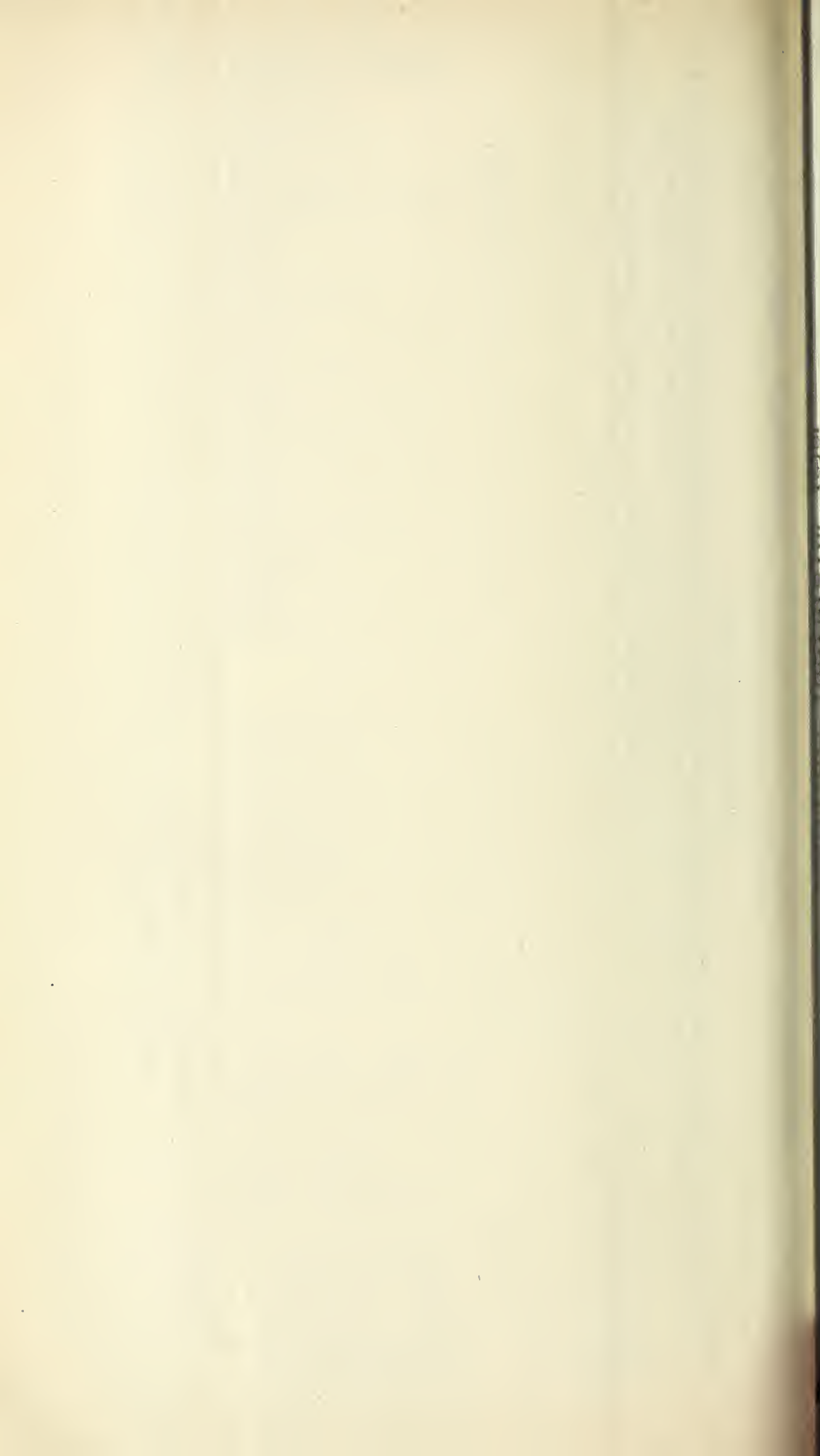


TABLE VII.—continued.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities: showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

† In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
 ‡ In this Col. Deaths in Lunatic Asylums are excluded; those in Union Houses are distributed in proportion to population in Sanitary Districts and in Registration Districts and Sub-districts only.
 § Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).
 33a Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Birth and Malformations.
 33c Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and Teething.

[illegible]



TABLE VII.—continued.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the population and death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

† In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
‡ In this Col. Deaths in Lunatic Asylums are excluded; those in Union Houses are distributed in proportion to population in Sanitary Districts and in Registration Districts and Sub-districts only.
§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).

33B Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility. Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Birth and Malformations.

33B Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tapes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk,
33C Includes Hydrocephalus Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and Teething.

WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT, including Wallingford Urban and Wallingford Rural Sanitary Districts.

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—continued.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

† In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.
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§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).
33B Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Birth and Malformations.
33C Includes Hydrocephalus Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and Teething.

BRADFELD REGISTRATION & RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Registration Sub-District.	Names of Localities (being Parishes, Townships, Wards, or other areas of known population) adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being excluded.	Parish or Tything, &c. †	Population in 1871.	Annual Rate of Increase (+), or Decrease (—), 1861–71.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
					Census 1871.	Estimated to Middle of 1878.	Registered Births.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	12	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
																Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup (not spasmodic).	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Contind Fevers.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Rheumatic Fever.	Krysipelas.	Pycemia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ague.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Other Violence.	Other Diseases.	Tuberc. & Wastg.	Convulsive.	Infantile Diseases ‡																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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TABLE VII.—continued.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

+ In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c. In this Col. P. stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.

§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).

3B Includes Scrofula, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, Thrush, Premature Death and various other diseases.

3c Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and screaming.

[illegible]

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE VIII.

Percentage Rate of Deaths from all causes at various groups of ages in Registration and Sanitary Districts.

In this table the deaths in the Public Lunatic Asylums at Littlemore,* Moulsoford** and Broadmoor*** are excluded from calculation,—deaths in Union Houses (indicated by letter W) are also excluded, except in "Registration Districts" and in "Mean Rate."

		Under 1 week	1 week & und. 3 mths.	3 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 years	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upds.	Total under 1 year	Total under 5 yrs.	Total over 65 yrs.
Including	NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT ... W	3.2	7.2	9.5	8.1	8.8	4.2	6.7	3.2	5.8	5.9	9.3	12.7	12.1	3.2	...	19.9	36.9	28.1
	„ Rural Sanitary District	4.0	5.3	9.7	8.1	8.5	4.4	6.5	2.4	6.8	6.8	8.9	11.3	14.6	2.4	...	19.0	35.6	28.3
	„ Urban „ „	2.8	10.5	10.5	9.8	12.0	3.5	6.3	3.5	4.2	4.2	8.4	13.4	7.0	3.5	...	23.9	45.8	23.9
	Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District ... ..	...	13.6	...	4.5	...	4.5	4.5	13.6	9.1	4.5	9.1	18.2	13.6	4.5	...	13.6	18.2	36.4
Including	HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION W	3.9	5.9	9.2	5.6	3.0	5.9	2.4	1.8	5.3	5.1	9.5	18.1	18.4	5.4	0.3	19.0	27.6	42.2
	„ Rural Sanitary District	4.1	6.3	9.7	6.0	2.8	6.0	2.2	1.9	5.3	5.0	10.1	16.3	18.8	5.0	0.3	20.1	28.9	40.5
Including	* ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT... W	3.0	6.8	10.4	7.6	8.6	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	10.1	13.9	11.3	2.5	...	20.2	36.3	27.8
	„ Rural Sanitary District*	3.6	9.1	7.9	7.1	7.9	3.2	6.3	6.3	4.7	3.6	10.7	17.1	11.1	1.2	...	20.6	35.6	29.3
	„ Urban „ „	2.3	3.1	15.6	9.3	10.9	9.3	3.1	3.9	4.6	7.8	8.6	8.6	9.3	3.1	...	21.1	41.4	21.1
Including	** WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT W	3.4	7.8	6.3	4.8	4.5	5.6	4.8	5.9	3.4	9.3	10.4	12.7	15.3	5.6	...	17.5	26.8	33.6
	„ Rural Sanitary District**	3.7	9.6	5.8	5.3	5.3	6.4	4.8	5.8	3.7	8.5	9.0	10.6	15.4	6.9	...	19.1	29.7	32.9
	„ Urban „ „	3.2	4.7	9.5	4.7	3.2	4.7	6.3	11.1	3.2	11.1	14.3	11.1	9.5	3.2	...	17.4	25.4	23.8
Including	BRADFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT... W	2.6	5.2	9.7	6.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.7	4.6	7.8	8.2	15.3	17.9	4.8	...	17.6	28.8	38.2
	„ Rural Sanitary District	2.5	5.7	10.7	7.4	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.9	7.4	7.4	15.2	16.0	4.5	...	18.9	31.3	35.8
Including	COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT ... W	4.8	6.4	12.7	6.7	7.9	8.2	3.7	4.5	9.3	7.2	9.3	10.1	7.2	1.8	...	23.9	38.6	19.1
	„ Rural Sanitary District	6.7	2.2	11.2	6.0	9.0	8.2	4.5	2.9	11.2	8.9	10.4	12.7	5.9	...	...	20.1	35.1	18.6
	Maidenhead Urban „ „	3.7	11.9	17.4	9.1	8.2	8.2	3.7	7.3	9.1	4.6	6.4	3.7	4.6	1.8	...	33.0	50.3	10.0
Including	*** EASTHAMPTON REGISTRATION DIST. W	7.8	4.8	5.4	7.8	6.6	6.6	4.8	6.0	6.0	10.2	5.4	10.2	14.5	3.6	...	18.0	32.4	28.3
	„ Rural Sanitary District	8.1	4.9	5.6	8.1	6.8	6.8	4.3	6.2	6.2	9.9	5.6	10.5	13.0	3.7	...	18.6	33.5	27.3
Including	WINDSOR (part of) REGISTRATION DIST. W	4.7	5.0	11.3	5.0	8.4	5.6	3.7	5.9	6.3	8.8	7.8	13.8	10.6	2.5	0.3	21.0	34.5	27.3
	„ Rural Sanitary District... ..	5.0	5.7	13.0	5.7	9.7	6.5	4.3	5.7	6.1	7.9	7.5	11.5	7.9	2.8	0.3	23.7	39.2	22.6
MEAN RATE (Excluding all Public Institutions) ... W		4.1	6.7	10.2	7.0	7.2	5.7	4.6	4.6	5.7	6.7	8.8	12.8	12.2	3.3	0.1	21.0	35.2	28.4
MEAN RATE (Excluding Public Lunatic Asylums) ...		3.8	6.1	9.2	6.3	6.5	5.4	4.4	4.6	5.9	7.5	9.6	13.6	13.2	3.6	0.1	19.1	31.9	30.5

TABLE IX.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living.	Mean Death Rate per 1,000 living for 30 years, 1840 to '70.	Percentage Rate of Corrected Deaths to Births.	Percentage Rate of Deaths under 1 year to Births.	Percentage Rate of Total Deaths, In Union Houses. In Lunatic Asylums.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT	31.7	20.4	21	68.5	13.7	.....
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary District	29.3	19.7	.....	67.6	12.5	.....
Urban " { Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District	30.3	22.1	.....	74.7	17.2	.....
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District ... {	37.2	20.1	.....	54.7	7.1	.....
ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT	27.1	17.7	20	65.3	12.4	.....
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary District	32.6	19.4	21	59.5	12.0	10.9
Urban " {	32.5	18.3	.....	56.4	10.9	.....
WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	33.0	22.1	.....	66.8	13.5	.....
Including { Wallingford Rural Sanitary District	30.8	18.0	19	58.3	10.3	9.4
Urban " {	30.7	17.0	.....	55.7	9.9	.....
BRADFELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District ... {	32.9	22.3	.....	68.9	11.3	.....
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT	29.1	15.8	19	54.3	9.5	.....
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary District	31.2	16.4	18	52.8	12.6	.....
EASTHAMSTEAD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District ... {	29.7	17.2	.....	57.9	10.7	.....
Sanitary District ... {	32.7	15.5	.....	47.6	13.8	.....
WINDSOR (part of Registration) and Rural Sanitary District ... {	27.3	14.8	16	54.4	9.8	5.6
MEAN RATE	32.3	17.5	20	53.9	11.8	.....
30.2	17.8	.....	58.9	11.7	6.8	3.5

Deaths in Public Lunatic Asylums are excluded from this Table in Columns III to VI. inclusive.
Those in Union Houses are distributed *pro rata* in the respective Sanitary Districts.

TABLE V
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, FROM THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF DISEASE.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	All Zymotic Diseases. (Order 1.)	Chief Zymotic Diseases.*	Cancer. (all forms)	All Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis.	Brain Diseases, &c.	Heart Diseases, &c.	Pulmonary Diseases, &c.	Infant. Dis. (Under 5).	
									Tuberc. & Wasting. †	Convul- sive.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT... ..	3·8	3·8	1·0	2·2	1·7	2·5	1·4	1·9	2·1	1·3
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary District	3·2	3·2	1·0	2·1	1·5	2·6	1·5	2·3	1·9	1·4
{ Urban " " District	5·6	5·6	0·8	2·1	1·8	2·3	1·8	2·3	2·3	1·2
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural San- itary District	0·9	0·9	0·9	4·4	3·5	2·1	...	2·1	2·1	0·9
ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT... ..	1·7	1·5	0·6	1·4	1·0	3·2	0·9	2·8	1·7	0·9
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary District	2·7	2·4	0·5	2·3	2·0	2·4	1·5	4·0	1·1	1·2
{ Urban " " District	1·6	1·4	0·4	2·1	1·8	2·4	1·4	4·7	1·2	1·2
WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	5·4	4·8	0·6	2·8	2·5	2·5	1·8	4·1	1·0	1·2
Including { Wallingford Rural Sanitary District	1·6	1·5	0·6	2·4	2·1	2·4	1·5	3·3	1·5	0·8
{ Urban " " District	1·5	1·4	0·4	1·9	1·6	2·4	1·4	3·5	1·5	0·6
BRADFELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	2·3	2·0	1·3	4·4	4·0	2·7	1·7	2·7	1·3	1·7
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT... ..	1·6	1·4	0·3	2·0	1·5	1·5	1·6	2·8	1·0	0·9
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary District	3·6	3·2	0·3	1·2	0·9	2·9	1·0	3·0	1·0	1·1
{ Maidenhead Urban " " District	3·3	2·8	0·5	1·2	0·8	2·7	1·3	2·9	1·2	1·2
EASTHAMPESTEAD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	4·0	3·8	0·2	1·3	1·0	3·1	0·6	3·1	1·0	1·3
WINDSOR (part of Registration) and Rural Sanitary District	2·1	1·9	0·3	2·8	2·4	1·3	1·2	2·3	1·5	0·6
MEAN RATE	3·4	3·2	0·5	1·9	1·6	2·1	1·5	2·8	0·9	1·3
MEAN RATE	2·6	2·4	0·5	2·0	1·6	2·3	1·3	2·9	1·3	1·1
" " IN 1877	2·1	2·0	.....	2·4	1·9	2·2	1·2	2·4	1·3	1·0
" " 1876	2·0	1·7	.....	2·2	1·6	2·4	1·5	2·5	.....	.....
" " 1875	2·6	2·2	.....	2·5	2·0	2·7	1·5	3·3	.....	.....
" " 1874	1·9	.....	.....	2·3	1·8	2·6	1·5	2·5	.....	.....

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid, and other continued), diarrhoea (and dysentery), pyæmia.
† Does not include Phthisis. For list of Infantile Diseases included, see heading to Table VII, 33 B. & C.

Deaths in Public Lunatic Asylums are excluded from this Table. Those in Union Houses are distributed *pro rata* in the respective Sanitary Districts.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	All Zymotic Diseases. (Order I.)	Chief Zymotic Diseases.*	Cancer (all forms)	All Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis.	Brain Diseases, &c.	Heart Diseases, &c.	Pulmonary Diseases, &c.	Infant. Dis. (Under 5).	
									Tuberc. & Wasting.†	Convul- sive.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT... ..	18·8	18·8	4·9	10·9	8·3	12·5	7·4	9·5	10·2	6·8
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary District	16·1	16·1	5·3	10·7	7·6	13·4	7·6	11·9	9·6	7·3
" " Urban " " " "	25·3	25·3	4·0	9·3	8·0	10·7	8·0	10·7	10·7	5·3
Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District	4·3	4·3	4·3	21·7	27·3	13·3	.....	13·3	13·3	4·3
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	9·5	8·3	3·6	8·0	5·6	17·8	5·3	16·0	9·8	5·3
ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT	13·8	12·3	2·5	12·0	10·6	12·6	7·8	20·7	5·8	6·2
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary District	9·1	8·3	2·3	11·7	10·2	13·3	8·3	26·1	6·4	6·8
" " Urban " " " "	23·7	21·8	3·0	12·8	11·3	11·3	8·3	15·0	4·5	5·3
WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	9·3	8·5	3·3	13·7	11·6	13·7	8·2	18·3	8·2	4·5
Including { Wallingford Rural Sanitary District	8·9	8·4	2·5	11·9	9·4	13·6	8·4	20·4	8·9	3·4
" " Urban " " " "	10·4	8·9	5·9	19·4	17·9	15·0	7·5	15·0	5·9	7·5
BRADFELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	10·5	9·0	1·9	12·7	9·4	9·4	10·1	18·3	6·4	6·0
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT	22·1	19·8	1·9	7·4	5·6	17·6	6·0	18·3	6·0	6·7
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary District	19·1	16·4	2·0	6·8	4·8	15·7	7·5	17·1	5·5	5·5
" Maidenhead Urban " " " "	25·6	23·9	1·6	8·3	6·6	19·8	4·1	19·8	6·6	8·3
EASTHAMPTON REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District... ..	13·8	12·6	2·4	18·6	16·2	9·1	8·4	15·6	10·2	4·2
WINDSOR (part of Registration) and Rural Sanitary District	19·6	18·2	2·9	10·9	9·0	12·3	8·6	16·3	5·0	7·6
MEAN RATE	14·8	13·7	3·0	11·3	9·1	13·3	7·6	16·4	7·7	6·0
" " IN 1877	12·4	11·2	.....	14·1	10·8	13·3	7·2	14·5	7·6	5·8
" " 1876	11·6	10·2	.....	13·1	9·7	14·1	8·6	14·4	.....	.....
" " 1875	13·1	11·3	.....	12·9	10·1	13·2	7·6	16·7	.....	.....
" " 1874 ... ..	.....	9·0	.....	13·4	10·7	15·2	8·5	14·1	.....	.....

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and other continued), diarrhoea (and dysentery), pyæmia.

+ Does not include Phthisis. For list of Infantile Diseases included, see heading to Table VII, 33 B. & C.

Return of Deaths during the year 1878, in Registration and Sanitary Districts, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities; showing also the Population and Death rate of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

* In this Col p stands for Parish, Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for Chapelry. Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.

* In this Col P. stands for Parish. Tg. for Tithing, Tp. for Township, Cy. for County, Ly. for Liberty, Ht. for Hamlet, &c.

† In this Col. Deaths in Lunatic Asylums are excluded, those in Union Houses are distributed in proportion to population in Sanitary Districts and in Registration Districts and Sub-districts only.

§ Infantile Diseases (under 5 years).

33b Includes Scrofula, Rickets, Tabes, Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk,
 33c Includes Hydrocephalus Infantile Meningitis Convulsions. Laryngismus and Teething.

33c Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, Laryngismus and Tetany.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY and part of REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

[illegible]

BERKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS. 1878.

TABLE XII.

Return, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1878.

[illegible]

